

Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Twenty-fourth of July Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Tenth day of July in the Seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

ન હેર. ખ ખ ર
હોમ. નામુ*

(શી.મુમખખા) હેનરી.વી

લીશ.શી.મુમખખા.શરીફને.
હોમ. થાઈમોય. નેથી.કું.શ
રીફ.ખખર.હીખાંથી. નહેર.ક
રૂંચને.શી.મુમખખાની. જુડીકેટર
ની.શ્રુપરીમ. કોરટ.ખાગલ. (શે
શંત)નરીશો. ને.કે.કાં.કોરટ.
એશીય.ને.ધેરેમો. શોમવારને.
દીને.તારીખ. ૨૪ મી. ચાલ
નો.જુડીકેટ. મહીનાની. કલક
૧૧ નો. હલા.પોહોરનાં. શેર
ન.નરીશો*

અને.કું.શરીફ.ખખર.
હીખાંથી. આપુચને. નેકો.ખાં
ભા.શનો.ટંટો.ખખા. ચોરી.ખ
ખા.ખુન.ખખા.તરકટ.ખખા.ક
રફ.કાં.ખીજ. તકશીરનો.
દાવો. હો.ને.માંભા.પોતાનો.
મુલો.ખરો.કરવા.શાહ.ને.દાહ
ડો.ખપર. છાપેલો.ને. દાહડે
તથા.ખપર. છાપેલા. કે.કાં.તો
હાં.ને.જા.ગુવાહી. ખગાર. શાહ
દી.ખાપે.અને. પોતે.જા.નર.થાઈ
અને.માંભા.શો.કોરટનાં.હોમ.
વાર.કોરટમાંથી.નરીશી*

તારીખ. ૧૦ મી. જુલાઈ
નાથા.ખગારે.નાં. પાદશાહ.યો
શાહુ.વરશ.શામુ*

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, this day Wednesday the 19th instant, AT NOON,
A small batch of REAL Cashmere Shawls.

- VIZ.
- 1 Handsome Black Shawl worked all over.
 - 1 Elegant long Shawl, Scarlet.
 - 1 Do. White Do.
 - 2 Red Shawls.
 - 4 Black Do.
- The above are brought to the Hammer for no fault, but expressly to close an account. An opportunity like the present seldom occurs of picking up a Shawl cheap, therefore ought not to be let slip.
Bombay, July 19th 1826.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
THE PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, &c. OF THE LATE BOMBAY CHRONICLE OFFICE.
MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO. will treat with any Person desirous of purchasing the above. A List of the Articles may be seen on application.
Bombay, 19th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 20th instant,
SPARE Pillar Shades, plain Butter Pots, Oil Burners, Ink and Sand Stands, Muffineers, Decanters, Sugar and Butter Pots, Liquor Bottles, Cruet Bottles and Mustard Glasses, Liquor, Wine and Claret Glasses, Plated Cruet and Liquor Frames.
White's Farriery, Hutton's Mathematics, Dalby's ditto, Thompson's Lunar Tables, and many other publications.
Meadows Street, 19th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
AN INVOICE OF
Parker's Superior OFFICERS' PISTOLS.
PRICE PER PAIR RUPEES 150;
A pair of Elegant Double Barrelled

PISTOLS,
RUPEES 375.
A RIFLE BARREL TIGER GUN,
FOR 14 OUNCE BALL,
RUPEES 375;
INFANTRY REGULATION SWORDS,
WITH BUFF WAIST BELTS,
EACH RUPEES 55.
Meadows Street, 19th July 1826.

SHELLS,
FOR SALE
On Commission,
Higgs and Briggs
WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE
THIS DAY,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF THE ABOVE.
Meadows Street, 19th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
An extensive Consignment
OF ELEGANT
Glass Ware
COMPRISING

TABLE Services of richly cut Glass of a variety of Patterns of which Sets of any Number may be had, viz. Liqueur, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Goblets, Pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Mouth Glasses, Jelly and Lemonade Glasses. Diamond and richly cut Pint and Quart Decanters, Butter, Sugar and Sweetmeat Pots, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Celery Glasses and Caddy Basins for Tea Chests.
Glass bottomed Vase Lamps of Sizes, and beautifully engraved Ditto.
Single and double branch Wall-Shades and Engraved and plain pillar Shades with plated pedestals.
Plated Chamber Candlesticks with Silver Edges and Tulip Shades.
York Lanterns with gilt and Bronze Chains.
Confectionary Jars and Pickle pots. Plated Liquor, Cruet and Egg Frames with Silver Edges and Plated Inkstands with Glasses.
Cut Glass Rose Water Sprinklers.
Chimneys and Wicks for Argand Lamps and Burners.
Meadows Street, 19th July 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN DETCHWERRY of the French Brig Le Landais will Sell by Public Auction, on Friday next the 21st instant, at the Shop in Military Square, the remaining Articles of a Consignment, consisting of Musical Clocks, Musical Snuff Boxes, Lady's Bonnets, Leghorn Flowers, Handkerchiefs, Garnitures Anchovies, Olives, Plumbs, Perfumery, Pictures, Braces &c. the Articles are to be Cleared away in the course of 3 days, if not, they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.
Bombay, 19th July 1826.

MR. LUGRIN, surviving partner of the above concern, regrets that, in consequence of the very small progress made since the appearance of the above advertisement in July 1825, he is compelled, not only to republish it, but also to give further notice that the Registrar of the Supreme Court can no longer allow any of the accounts to remain unsettled, but on the contrary has expressed his determination to compel Mr. Lugin, as such surviving partner, to adopt that disagreeable measure of proceeding at Law on all outstanding balances, a measure which however disagree-

able to Mr. Lugin's feeling he must nevertheless pursue, as his accounts with the Registrar of the late Mr. Watson's Estate must be rendered and adjusted forthwith.
(2) Bombay, 12th July 1826.

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(2) Bombay, 12th July 1826.

A CARD.

MESSRS. J. F. PEREIRA and MESQUERINHO beg respectfully to request their Creditors to attend at 3 o'Clock Tomorrow at the Office of Mr. Graham Solicitor instead of Twelve o'Clock as formerly notified on the subject of their affairs.
Bombay, 19th July 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT
The sale By Auction,
OF
THE SHIP NORFOLK.
Advertised for this day,
IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
to SATURDAY the 22d July,
Bombay 19th July, 1826.

NOTICE.

A GOOD PURVOE wanted, who can read and write English well, a liberal Salary will be given, none need apply but a man of ability. Applications to be left at the Ambrosie Police Office near COWAJEE PATEL'S TANK.
Bombay, 19th July 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Branch of the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Established at this Presidency having been discontinued, it is requested that all future applications whether for Policies or for the renewal of such as are already issued, may be made direct to Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. of Calcutta.
(2) Bombay, 12th July 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN OTTEY Commanding the 4th Extra Battalion having taken charge of the effects of the late Assistant Surgeon JAMES MAGEE of the same Corps, has remitted the balance Rs. 3,367 157 to Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co. of Bombay, agreeably to the Will of the deceased.
All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.
(3) Baroda, 8th July 1826.

For Sale,

AT THE
GODOWNS,

OF
Messrs. Forbes and Co.
A FEW three dozen Cases of Superior very old Sherry, Brown and Pale, just landed ex Diadem, from William Morris, of London, at
Rs. 30 Per dozen of Quart Bottles
17 Per dozen of Pint do.
Bombay 19th July 1826.

Advertisement.

A APPLICATION Having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM NOTON late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to BENJAMIN NOTON and GEORGE NOTON the Brothers of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized

thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of THOMAS PALIN, late a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to ELIZABETH PALIN, the widow of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ELIZA ALVARES, of Bombay, deceased, widow of G. ALVARES, also deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to SOPHIA ANNE SOUTH, wife of CHARLES SOUTH Gentleman a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot stationed at Poonah, the sole Executrix named in and appointed by the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of July 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

For Passage to London, IN JANUARY,

THE



UPTON CASTLE.
John Thacker,
COMMANDER,
OF THE H. C.'S S.

APPLY to Captain THACKER or to Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

(c) Bombay, 19th July 1826.

Passage to London THE FINE TEAK SHIP



RECOVERY,

OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
HENRY C. CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England positively on the 30th April, and may be expected here in all next month. This Ship carries a regular Surgeon, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will be despatched to London about the end of October. Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO., where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 19th July 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON
THE NEW SHIP



DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS

R. B. Colgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER,

Will sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accom-

modation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 19th July 1826.

Passage to London

TO TOUCH AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE NEW BRIG



COLUMBINE,

300 TONS,

JAMES TUIT,

COMMANDER.

Will be dispatched about the 20th of August.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS,
Bombay, 19th July 1826.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Power of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 19th July, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th JULY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
No. 207 of 1826.—Lieutenant F. B. B. Keene of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.
No. 208 of 1826.—The Official designation of "Deputy Paymaster to the Malwa Field Force" is to cease, and that of "Paymaster to the Malwa Field Force" to be substituted.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1826.
No. 209 of 1826.—Captain A. W. Pringle Deputy Quarter Master General at Poonah, is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, vice Palin deceased.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette. BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

Calcutta, July 15.

"The expectations on which it was founded, have in consequence of the prevailing mortality over India, undergone a considerable alteration, and shares in this and in all similar Societies, have not latterly produced much above one half the sum which the result and experience of years of ordinary mortality would have produced to almost a certainty."

A CALCUTTA, INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Subscription good.

foundary

conclusions drawn affords

pect of the stability of the Fund and

upon the present principles its benefits will

available to the succeeding generation, or any

thing like so long a period I would wish to

propound one question not from idle motives of

curiosity, but to acquire that information which

your intelligent correspondent is so capable of

affording.

How comes it that the Funds of the Society

have been progressively augmenting notwith-

standing the heavy drains it has sustained by

the decease of married Subscribers? Is it not

reasonable to infer that with resources still in-

creasing and flourishing it will be able to with-

stand all subsequent claims with like success? I

am free to confess, however, that I have strong

doubts on the subject, these have their origin

in two fundamental principles. I believe it is

thousand seven hundred & fifty.* The Husband was a Captain and there are 5 Children, 3 of whom are in England, and above 10 years of age, the sum to be paid will astound your readers viz. two thousand six hundred and fifty pounds Sterling (2650 £.) which at 10 Rs. to the £. Amounts to the enormous sum of 26,500 Rs. We must take into mature deliberation that all the Children may be in this Country, then comes the Additional passage Money. The Children may be more numerous. If on the other hand, it is said the Widow may marry. If she has a family, it is a rare occurrence. In England an extremely improbable event and as the Children are speedily sent to England they are good lives and the Fund need not look for any contingent relief in either quarter. If we take into consideration that many of the members, whose families will eventually burden the Fund have already gone to England deriving the benefits of the Fund in equipment Money and Income it will readily be seen, that the receipts of the Society are disproportioned to the disbursements. I feel a deep and lively interest in the success and permanency of the Institution. In 1815 I drew the attention of the Service to the subject by a series of Essays. It was truly deplorable in those days to see Subscribers seeking eleemosynary aid, tardily given and of no permanent benefit, the source was soon dried up, and those whom we had known and esteemed became the victims of penury and want. I had the good fortune to be an Ensign 5 years and 7 Months (nearly as long as some of our young Captains have been in the Service) on the splendid Income of 158 Rs. per Month, so you may imagine very little superfluous cash was left for donations.

It becomes an imperative and sacred Duty to enquire into our resources in time, I have not an iota of influence with the Committee, and personally I am unknown to many of them but I do hope the "Member" will pursue his investigation. As the Secretaryship is vacant I trust the election will fall on one well acquainted with the science of funded Property daily increasing and disbursing.

Your Obediently,
Y.

* Actually one sixteenth (1/16) of the whole Funded Property of the Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Timmy Deggrels" poetical effusion has been received and is we think replete with drollery and waggish humour; but being rather pointed or so and not exactly of that stamp which we patronize, we must decline inserting it in the Gazette. We are highly indebted to him however for the notice he has given us, and shall benefit by them as far as in us lies.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.
Calcutta 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras 30 do 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madra
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JULY 1826.

The Brig Columbine (Free Trader for London the 11th March and the H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery from Mauritius the 24th June have arrived at last. Passengers by the Columbine, Steward, Mrs. Mitchell, J. Steward, The Reverend, Thos. Eyre, Cadet

there was a rumour in circulation that Russia had declared War on Turkey and that it was probable this circumstance would lead to hostilities between England and the Autocrats Dominions.

The Mary Ann will sail about the end of the week for England but the exact day we understand will depend upon the state of the weather. The following is a list of the Passengers proceeding by her, Col. and Mrs. O'Donoghue, Mrs. Drew, Col. Dunbar, 3d Light Cavalry, Capt. Paul, Do. Capt. Smith, 4th Light Dragoons, Dr. Arnott, Grenadeers and Thomas Fox, Esquire.

We are sorry to learn by Letters from Ahmedabad that the Cholera is committing great ravages in many of the northern parts of Goozrat. It had also made its appearance in the Serokee and Oadiapore Countries.

We have much satisfaction in having it in our power on the authority of a private letter on which we can depend, to contradict the report which has appeared in several of our Indian Newspapers, of the loss of the right wing of the 96th Regiment on its passage from Halifax to Bermuda.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the perusal of a few Edinburgh Papers from which we have extracted part of a letter on the subject of the proposed alterations in the currency as far as regards the circulation of one

pound notes in Scotland from the pen of Sir Walter Scott; the remainder of the Letter with part or perhaps the whole of a second one upon the same topic (if we can find room) we propose giving in our next and we have no doubt altho' the subject more immediately concerns Scotland and those to whom she has given birth, it will be perused with interest by most of our readers from the literary fame of the author, the first in the illustrious band of Scottish patriots whether they come from the South or from the North, from the East or from the West.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Thomas Eyre, Cadet Bombay Cavalry.
Captain Maclean, Queen's Royals, Comg. King Depot.
Lieut. Thomas Hanny, 1st Gr. Regt.
Ensign Pinchard 3d M. Lt. Infantry.
DEPARTURES.—None.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 12th Brig Columbine, (Free Trader) James Tuit, Commander from London, left Gravesend 11th March 1826, touched nowhere.

17th The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, Commander from Bushire, 24th June.

Passengers per Columbine.—The Reverend J. Steward, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Mitchell, and The Reverend Wm. Mitchell, Thomas Eyre Cadet Bombay Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.—17th Ship Milford, Thomas J. Jackson, Commander to China.

Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Commander to China.

Passenger by Caledonia.—Lieut. Agnew, H. M. 4th Drs.

SHIP LOADING.

English.—Darius for London.
Mary Ann for Dito.

H. C. {Duchess of Atholl for China.
Lord Lowther for Dito.

Thomas Courts for Dito.
Norfolk for Dito.

Elizabeth for Dito.
Anandpurad for Malay Coast.

French.—Landais for Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 27, H. C. Ship Sir David Scott, J. McTaggart, from London 10th March.

June 28, Ship Sherburne, George White, from Mauritius 20th May 2d Coelovlong 22d June.

Per H. C. Ship Sir David Scott from London:—

Miss Logie; Miss Maria Doveton; Miss Ann Doveton; Colonel Logie, Bengal Service; Cap-

tain James Seymour, H. M. 38th Regiment; Lieutenant William Campbell, ditto; Lieute-

nant P. Sparks, ditto; Ensign Robert Waddell, ditto; Ensign Robert Dudley, H. M. 87th

Regt.; Ensign Percival Ramsay, ditto; Ensign Thomas McCreegh, ditto; Henry Leyburn,

Esq. Merchant; Thomas Dougall and James Smith, Esqrs. Free Mariners; Messrs. T. D.

Martin, John Ainsley, P. J. Chiene, E. C. F. Beaumont, W. B. Kiely, Charles Clarke,

George Ceal, Henry H. Say, J. B. Locke, and Charles E. White, Cadets; one hundred and

ninety-nine Privates, H. M. 38th Regiment; sixty-five ditto, H. M. 47th ditto; ten ditto,

H. M. 87th ditto; twenty Women and seven-

teen Children.

Per Sherburne:—Mrs. Coquerel; Mrs. White; Miss Coquerel; Mr. Coquerel.

DEPARTURES.—None.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
JUNE 27, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Lady Blackwood—

Anna Robertson—Dunvegan Castle—Bombay

Merchant—Catherine—Fergusson—Earl Kellie—

Golconda—Hero of Malor—Rangoon, in 4 or 5 days—Mdikel B—

Sherburne passed up.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—

shire, Thomas Mac

George the Fourth

ARRIVALS.—

Mitchell, from B

Felicitas, R. H. W

May and Acheen 18th

G. Jellicoe, from Mergu

18th June; do. Ship Hamens

son, from Rangoon 1st April and Pinag 20th

May; 2, Ship Ann, E. Worthington, from Mau-

ritius 12th June and Coelovlong 2d July; do. H.

M. Ship Hind, J. Ferneaux; 3, H. M. Ship

Cyrene, Alexander Campbell; do. Ship Mahomed

Roomany, Nacodah Mahomed, from Bombay;

4, H. M. Ship Hind, J. Ferneaux, from a Cruise.

DEPARTURES.—June 30th Ship Clydesdale, H.

Rose, for Calcutta; do. Ship Marquis of Lans-

down, R. Brixey, for do.; July 1st H. M. Ship

Pandora, W. C. Jervise, on a Cruise; 2, H. M.

Ship Hind, J. Ferneaux, on a Cruise; 4, Ship

Felicitas, R. H. Wischam, for Calcutta; do.

Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for do.; 4, H. C.

Ship Research, J. Urquhart, for Masulipatam

and Rangoon; 5, Ship Ann, E. Worthington,

for Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On the 8th of February last, at Hallplace School, Bexley Kent, aged 15 years and 2 months, George F. K. youngest Son of Mr. T. Lugin, of Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th June, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Captain Gillespie, Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor General, to Miss Casement.

At Penang, on Saturday last, the 29th April, by the Reverend R. S. Hutchings, Thomas Church, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of R. Scott Esq.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d June, the lady Alexander Colvin, Esq. of a Son.
Lately in Fort William, the Lady of Doctor Mount, M. D. of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 27th June, the Lady of Longueville, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Son.
DEATHS. At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 25th June, William Augustus, the Son of Mr. F. Rodrigues, Junior, of the Military Department, aged 1 year 1 month and 14 days.
At Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th June, after a lingering illness for ten months, Mr. John Francis Rodrigues, the Son of Mr. A. Rodrigues, Assistant at the General Post Office, aged 8 years, 6 months and 4 days.
At the Cooly Bazar, on the 26th June, William, the infant Son of Conductor Payne, of the Department of Public Works, aged 1 year and 6 months.
At Calcutta, on the 21st May, Charlotte Matilda, infant Daughter of Mr. C. Jones, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.
At Patna, on the 8th June, Mr. John Francis Le Vasseur.
At Patna, on the 9th June, of the Cholera, Peter, the eldest Son of Mr. Joseph Elly.
At Patna, on the 11th June, of the Cholera, Mrs. Roza Ribeiro, Mother of Mrs. Joseph Elly.
At Patna, on the 14th June, George, the youngest Son of Mr. James Radcliffe.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Church Madras, by the Rev. W. Roy, Miss READ, the daughter of Lieut. Col. READ, Deputy Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Forces in India, to Major PARRY of the 31st Native Regiment (Light Infantry).
At St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. W. MASON, on Monday the 3d instant, Lieut. P. J. BROWN, 2d Battalion of Artillery, to CHARLOTTE WARE, youngest Daughter of the late RICHARD HAMILTON MORRIS, Esq. of Mallow, in the County of Cork.
On the 29th June, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieut. J. U. COLEBROOKE, 43d Regt. Madras N. I. to Miss JANE MARIA BALFOUR.
At Saint Thomas's Mount on the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. J. HALLWELL, M. A. Sergeant Major F. KENNAGY, to Miss HARRIET LANGE.
At Cuddalore, on Tuesday the 27th of June, by the Rev. Doctor ALLEN, Pensioned Sergeant JAMES PARKER, to ANN, Daughter of Captain HOWELL, of the Madras Infantry.
At Calcutta, on Sunday morning the 2d of July, Mrs. J. BACON of a Son.
DEATHS.] Camp at Jaulah, on the evening of the 14th June, Lieut. and Adjutant R. J. BIRD, of the 8th Regt. N. I. of Cholera, much regretted and lamented.
At Belgaum on the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant T. CLENDON, of the 41st Regt. N. I., sincerely regretted.
On the 23d ultimo, JOHN PARRY only Son of T. V. STONHOUSE, Esq. in his fifth year.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
June 25, 1826.		
BUY.		SELL.
10 4	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent.	
	Prem. 27 4	
1 0	per Cent. Loan, Discont. 1 8	
	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Discont. 0 4	
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.		
	Discount on Private Bills, 8 0	
	Discount on Government Bills, 5 0	
	Interest on Loans on Deposit, 8 0 a 2 Ms.	
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.		
CALCUTTA.		
2 0 0	On London 6 Months	2 1
	sight, per Sa. Rs.	
	Bombay 30 Days ago, per 100	93
	Bombay Rs.	
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs.	
	per 100 Madras Rupees.	
BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5600 to 5800.		
PRICE OF BULLION.		
D. Bars, 206 8	per 100 Rupees	
Sovereigns, 10 8	each 50 to 10 8	
Guineas, 11 0	ditto, ditto 11 0	
Old Gold, 19 0	ditto	

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JUNE 22.
We are sorry to learn from the Kedgeree Report of yesterday, the loss of the *Grab Bombay Merchant*, which is totally wrecked on Gunga Saugor; a circular from the Bank Sal, and private letters from Kedgeree, give the following particulars. The *Grab* left the West Coast in May, and took a Pilot on Board on the 13th, when a heavy gale came on which she rode out till 15th; then she cut her cable, and ran in, and came to anchor near Edmonstone's Island: on the 16th the anchor broke, on which the *Grab* made sail for Lakam's Channel, when she was driven on the East Coast of Saugor. The following persons are supposed to be lost. Captain Hughes, the Commander, Mr. and Mrs. English with four children, five servants, Miss Burnett, Mr. Carr, a Son of Captain Gibson, of Benecolen, the Pilot, and several of the Crew. Thirteen Persons were saved, the Butler, a Mid-Servant and eleven Lascars—they were taken off Mr. Palmer's Estate on Saugor, by the Edmonstone's Island Boat, on her way up, and brought to Kedgeree.

THE INDIA GAZETTE, JUNE 22.
Singular Accident and Caution.
WE understand a Cat met her death last night, in the following singular manner—Prowling too near a batch of *Pengelly, Mortimer and Co's HODGSON'S PALE ALE*, a bottle happened to go off—and poor Puss was found dead with the cork in one ear, and the twine twisted round the tip of her tail—the cork was (as corks ought) so tight in the ear, that no blood came, and consequently the Cat

did not die of exhaustion—the most probable inference is, that the extreme pressure of the twine on the tail, sent all the blood into the poor thing's head, and settled the whole of her nine lives at once.

THE CAUTION.

People who have pet Cats, should keep them at a respectable distance from
**PENGELLY, MORTIMER AND CO'S
HODGSON'S RIPE BEER.**

To the Editor of the Columbian Press Gazette.
SIR—Having read your article on the Bankrupt Laws, wherein you observe you have been told, that eminent legal men here have given it as their opinion, that the Bankrupt Laws are in force, and that you should like to know the grounds on which a contrary opinion has been pronounced; and further, that you should think it would not be difficult to bring a Case before the Judges, by which their decision on this point could be at once ascertained; I beg to communicate to you, that Sir E. H. East, Sir F. Macnaghten, and Sir A. Buller, have in two several Cases decided that the Bankrupt Laws are not in force here. In each of the Cases referred to, the Bankrupt pleaded that he had obtained in England his Certificate, but it was successfully contended that the Creditors here had not an opportunity of signing, or refusing to sign that Certificate; that a British subject might borrow lacs of Rupees here, and then go to England, where he might have few Creditors, and to a little amount, and become Bankrupt, and obtain his Certificate without the knowledge of Creditors resident here. One of the above cases is appealed; and as upwards of four years have elapsed since that appeal, a final decision may soon be expected.

Yours,

AN ATTORNEY.
Calcutta; 17th June, 1826.

THE INDIA GAZETTE, JUNE 29.

We understand that the Burmese and Mughls invariably bury their treasure and gods in the north east angle of their temples. We have had this intelligence from excellent authority, and we doubt not it will appear somewhat curious to our Masonic readers.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS. CUBA.

To allay the apprehensions naturally felt in Cuba in consequence of the general peace among the recently established republics of South America, and the knowledge that a very large disposable force is concentrating at Carthagena for a secret expedition, the report was circulated in Havana, that the British Government had guaranteed to Spain the peace of the Island. This may, and no doubt will have a temporary effect among the lower classes of the islanders in quieting their immediate fears. It proves one thing, and that is that the state of agitation and alarm felt throughout the Island, is such as to make it a matter of the first necessity that some expedient should be adopted to restore the public mind to the partial state of tranquillity felt before the surrender of the Castle of San Juan.—That event coming immediately in connection with the rumour that the Island of Cuba was the destined object of the secret expedition, has operated powerfully to increase the excitement. No strictly intelligent gentleman, belonging to Cuba, can for a moment entertain the expectation that Great Britain is willing to compromise her standing with the Republics. There is an equivalent which Spain could offer for the loss of the friendship of South America and Mexico, and the Statesmen of Great Britain hold the Commercial prosperity of their country as paramount to all other considerations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21.

"We are every day more confirmed in the opinion that flour will not be admitted until eight months after the prohibition shall have been taken off, unless there should be an absolute want of bread stuffs. The season has been uncommonly backward, and as yet we have had no warm weather."

Montevideo, Oct. 29.

"The Patriots have lately gained an important victory over the Imperials, who had 400 men killed and 522 taken prisoners, including 52 officers, together with 2000 arms. The loss on the part of the Patriots 43 killed and 70 wounded."

"The Brazilian Consul has left Buenos Ayres. The Deputies from this province have been admitted to take their seats in Congress, who have acknowledged Lavalleja as Commander in Chief of the Oriental Forces. The prisoners taken by the Patriots will be sent to Buenos Ayres for safe keeping until exchanged, and it is expected that war will be declared as soon as this news reaches the Emperor."

"Gen. Lator has lately been appointed Generalissimo of all the Brazilian forces, and Gen. Magesse will take his place here. The late events may perhaps prevent Lator's leaving here at present."

October 30.

"The Brazilians are daily (or nightly) passing over to the Patriots by tens and twenties, with their officers. Should this place fall and be united with the other Provinces, (of which there can be but little doubt) it will most likely take the lead of Buenos Ayres."

Buenos Ayres papers to the 5th ult. received by the Seine, furnish the Official particulars of the action mentioned in the preceding letter, and confirm all that is therein stated. It appears, in addition to what is above stated, that the action was fought on the coast of Sarandi, between 3000 Brazilians under Col. Dentos Manuel, and an equal number of Patriots under Juan San-
tano Lavalleja.

The Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata has directed a communication to the Secretary of State of Brazil, under date of 4th Nov. stating that the Republic could not without dishonor and imprudence abandon the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental.

The act of the governor and captain-general of the province of Salta, declaring a separation of that province from the provinces of Upper Peru, has been declared illegal by the representatives of the province, and deputies from thence to the general Congress have been elected.

The papers contain the important intelligence of a complete victory gained by the independents of the Banda Oriental, over the Brazilian troops, of which the particulars will be found in the despatch below. The consequences of this action have been the entire evacuation of the eastern provinces, by the Brazilian forces, and at the official re-union of the country with the republic of Buenos Ayres.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

(From Buenos Ayres Papers.)

VICTORY OF SARANDI.

It is no longer possible for the despot of Brazil to calculate upon the aggrandizement of his empire, by the enslavement of this province. The Orientals have just given to the world an indubitable testimony of the high value at which they estimate liberty. Two thousand soldiers, selected from the Brazilian cavalry, commanded by Colonel Dentos Manuel, were completely routed yesterday, on the coast of Sarandi, by an equal force which I had the honor of commanding. That division, so proud of its chief, were doubtless, unaware of the bravery of the army which they braved. To meet and to conquer was the act of a moment. The charge was the only manoeuvre that took place on both sides, and it was one of the most obstinate that ever took place. The enemy commenced theirs by a heavy discharge of fire arms, which was despised by our brave troops, who with the sabre in hand, and carbine on the shoulder, according to my orders, met, encountered and sworded the foe, and after completely dispersing them, pursued them two leagues, and obtained a complete and prompt victory.

Such was the result of the action, that four hundred men lay dead upon the field of battle, 470 were made prisoners, together with 52 officers, without including the wounded, whom we are still collecting on the field, and the dispersed, who are to be met with in all quarters. Over 2000 stand of arms, 10 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of munitions of war, and all their horses fell into our hands.—Our loss consisted in one officer killed, 18 of the same rank wounded, thirty soldiers slain and seventy with severe wounds. The commanders, officers and troops are meritedly entitled to the fame of brave men. The valiant and worthy Brigadier General, after a most resolute and determined contest throughout the entire action, attacked a flying squadron, which escaped the blades of our swords. When the earliest opportunity presents itself, I shall give you a detailed account of this memorable encounter, for, at present, time will not allow me to enter into a circumstantial account thereof. For all further information, I refer you to the Sergeant-Major, to all minute matters relating to this signal victory.

God preserve you many years, is the sincere wish of your Excellency's friend and obedient servant.

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

Head-Quarters in Durango, Oct. 15th, 1826.

To the Commissioner of the Oriental Government of Buenos Ayres.

A subsequent despatch from Capt. Juan Arena, to Gen. Lavalleja, states the surrender of a division of soldiers consisting of 21 men. The news of the preceding brilliant actions was received at Buenos Ayres on the 20th Oct. just as the inhabitants were crowding to the theatre, and as we may easily imagine, was received with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. The Argos of Buenos Ayres, states that the division commanded by Ventus Manuel, and over which the victory was obtained, had been considered the only troops, which, by reason of their extraordinary valour, and fine discipline, were to be dreaded. Consequently their defeat was as the dawn of that era, which is about to us.

In the stability of the rising liberties of Buenos Ayres, and her provinces. When the curtain rose, the national hymn was shouted by the whole corps.—It produced a sublime and majestic effect; all the spectators arose and joined in chorus of freedom; and amidst the reiterated Vivas, tears of rejoicing were seen to bedew the cheeks of many. This affecting and enchanting scene lasted till the termination of the representation.

The Buenos Ayres Argos entreates the Emperor of Brazil to consider the powerful effect which this victory must necessarily produce among the Brazilians. It calls upon him to meditate upon the simultaneous rise of a pacific people, who left their tranquil occupations to take up arms in defence of their rights as freemen, and who entered the field determined to conquer or die. To behold the defeat and dispersion of his bravest and choicest troops, by men who were alone armed with valour and patriotism; but who are invincible when combating for the dearest privileges of mankind; and from such noble efforts towards emancipation, to learn the seasonable and wholesome lesson, that THE PERIOD HAS ARRIVED, when he should abrogate those unjust pretensions which have led him to assume a vile usurpation that the Brazilians will never brooke: to rest assured that the Oriental are not his only enemies, neither are they limited to the United Provinces, who have a stationary army of 6000 men drawn up on the banks of the Uruguay; but the whole of the American Republics are alarmed at his imperial sceptre, and determined to wrest it from his tyrannical and innovating sway.

That the epoch is ultimately arrived when he has either to choose between war or peace;—to continue his unavailing despotism or submit to quiet Abdication;—and that should war be his option, the Brazilians will prove to him, that the weapons of liberty have never failed to crush those of a despot. The Argos further states, the route of the Imperialists was most complete, and that their army retired to the frontiers of Rio Grande.

The government of Buenos Ayres had, or was about to issue a manifesto claiming the right to the jurisdiction of Montevideo, and avowing the intention of aiding the Patriots in their efforts to wrest it from the dominion of the Emperor. A war was therefore likely to ensue between the two governments. A Brazilian squadron of 15 sail lay before Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

Elated (perhaps too much) by a victory gained by the Patriots of the Eastern Shore of La Plata, over the Brazilians, the People and Government of Buenos Ayres have taken steps that seem to render a War with Brazil inevitable.—We regret that allusion is made (in a private article, indeed) to the from of Government at Rio Janeiro—as that is entirely a domestic concern.—Monarchs may be glad to find Republics imitating them, and may use their measures as a justification or pretext.—Let Buenos Ayres go to war for violated rights, or territory rightfully claimed, but not against forms of government.

These new hostilities may have an injurious effect on Commerce, if the La Plata should be blockaded—but the United States will insist on being treated as well as other Nations. How far Upper Peru, Colombia, Mexico, or Old Portugal may interfere is yet to be known.—*New-England Palladium and Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 27.*

Brazilian Declaration of War.—The Government of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata having committed acts of hostility against this Empire, [Braz.] without provocation, or previous formal Declaration of War, rejecting thus the forms established among civilized nations, it is required by the dignity of the Brazilian People and the rank which belongs to us among powers, that I, having heard my Council of State, should declare, as now do War against the said Provinces and their Government, directing that by sea and land, all possible hostilities be waged upon them, authorizing such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation, declaring that all captures, prizes of whatever nature, shall accrue ENTIRELY to the captors, without any deduction in favour of the public treasury.

Rio Janeiro, 10th Dec. 1825.—Fourth year of the Independence and the empire.—*Barnstable County Gazette, Feb. 22.*

EUROPE.

A Moonlight View in the Court of Chancery.

This must be a fancy picture, as it is well known that equity is never dispensed by moonlight, although most suitors get into Chancery under the influence of the moon. At first view one might imagine this was a heathen temple, with the high religious fables than with fictions of law. In a prominent part of the Court the artist has placed the statue of a pagan god of some reputation, grasping a bag of money in one hand, and a book of cabalistic characters in the other. His Greek name is PLUTUS, but he was worshipped under the title of Mammon by the Hebrews. Human victims used to be offered at his shrine, and from the number of pale and cadaverous faces and emaciated figures that crowd the Court in various postures of supplication, it might be supposed that such sacrifices are still acceptable to this reviving divinity. But they are only suitors who die by process of law, and by that "sickness of heart that arises from hope deferred." These ghastly aspects are finely contrasted by several sleek, shining, and ruddy countenances, that gaze at their forlorn condition with evident pleasure, and look smilingly from beneath the umbrageous curls of powdered wigs. There also appears a statue like Justice, with a pair of scales, but that is a mistake, for under it is inscribed—"Great is the weakness of the Ephesians." We were particularly struck by the figure of a gray-haired client who held a roll of paper in his hand, which bears the date of a bill filed in his cause, forty-five years ago; he looks up at the clock with heart-worn expectation, but the hour hand points to the word "eternity." An aged woman, led in by her grandchildren, seems to make a demand of her property, and an Officer of the Court points to a tomb-stone. The presiding personage holds one hand on his heart, his eyes are upturned towards heaven, and iron tears flow down his cheeks, while his back rests against a pyramid of golden ingots, surmounted by a skull and cross-bones, with the mottoes "Hic moris aureus esto," and "Aequitas sequitur mortem." The colouring of this piece has much of the abrupt and conflicting lights and shadows in which Caravaggio delighted. The moonlight effect is well imagined, but there is a total want of harmony. The broken Windmill seen through the window, in the distance, and the remote view of Highgate Grammar-school tenanted by owls instead of children, have a picturesque and solemn effect. It is said to be the work of an amateur named WILLIAMS, and does great credit to the vivid fidelity of his pencil.

Portrait of "Maria Darlington," Penning a Love Letter.—The attitude of the young lady is more interesting than chaste. The style and manner are very melo-dramatic. The artist has represented her at a moment when she appears at a loss for a thought upon her romantic subject, and she turns round to an attorney at her elbow for inspiration. "Darts," "flames," "love knots," are painted on the walls of the apartment in great profusion. An elderly lady, very much resembling Maria, appears busily employed in baiting books with pieces of a red petticoat, while the patriarch of the family is as earnestly employed in writing a treatise on a "pulmonary complaint." There is a donkey at the door, carrying a hamper of game on one side, and on the other a pannier with three children, tickled "from Berkeley Castle." A person, holding in his hand the hammer of an auctioneer, is about

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

LINES ON A NAVAL OFFICER BURIED IN THE ATLANTIC.

There is in the wide lone sea
A spot unmarked, but holy;
For there the gallant and the free
In his ocean-bed lies lowly.
Down, down within the deep,
That oft in triumph bore him,
He sleeps a sound and pleasant sleep,
With the salt waves washing o'er him
He sleeps serene, and safe
From tempest and from billow,
Where the storms that high above him chafe,
Scarce rock his peaceful pillow.
The sea and him in death
They did not dare to sever;
It was his home while he had breath,
'Tis now his home for ever.
Sleep on, thou mighty dead!
A glorious tomb they've found thee;
The broad blue sky above thee spread,
The boundless waters round thee.
No vulgar foot treads here,
No hand prophane shall move thee;
But gallant fleets shall proudly steer,
And warriors shout above thee.
And though no stone may tell
Thy name, thy worth, thy glory,
They rest in hearts that loved thee well,
And they grace thy country's story.
And when the last trump shall sound,
And toils are asunder riven,
Like the morning sun from the wave thou'lt
Bound
To rise and shine in Heaven.

(Continued from the third Page.)

to unload him. It is coloured in a warm and glowing style, but the forced effect and violent transgressions of taste and nature which it displays, remind us too much of a theatrical drop-scene.

The Portrait of Sir Wm. Curtis.—The amplitude and rich tinting of the face reminds us of the celebrated Jewish Rabbi of Rembrandt. What- ever warmth is wanting in the heart seems trans- ferred to that ruddy and jovial proboscis, which like the nose of Barolphi, might be easily mis- taken for an ignis fatuus, or a ball of wild-fire, by a person running up Gadshull in the dark. He is painted with a Herschel telescope in his hands, through which he is looking earnestly. At first we thought he had left the substantial studies of gas- trometry to pursue a more aerial science; but by reference to the catalogue, we are informed that he is on the look out for the Sun of Royalty which he used to worship, but which no longer shines upon him. A dark and stationary cloud throws its dense shadow between the luminary and that face which used to give it an answering refulgency of look. In the middle ground is a large building, inscribed with gold letters, "The Orphan's Fund," from which some men are seen carrying out hampers of wine and venison to store a yacht with, that floats upon the river in trim and gallant glory. The artist has introduced a very pretty device of a live turtle, with a castle of con- fectionary on its back, walking up to him for his morning's repast. Some hungry refugees from Greece and Spain look on with interest, but in vain, for they seek looking out of his pocket the preamble of the Alien Bill. He is clad in the tartan and plaid, as he appeared on the Calton Hill. A famishing ragged boy seems to beseech him to purchase a paper which he holds up before him, on which is painted the parable of Dives and Lazarus. It is said to be from the pencil of a civic artist named WATKIN.

Phyllis and Corydon.—A pastoral couple, seated under a beech tree at Hampstead, before them is an open music-book, and the lady seems to be rehearsing with all her might. The enamoured swain holds in his hand a long roll of parchment, in which is inscribed a genealogical tree, with the miniature of "Nell Gwynne" in the foliage, but he seems to pay more attention to a purse sus- pended from his fair one's girdle, with the words "Theatrical Exchequer" worked in it. A cradle with a coronet is placed between the happy pair, a gold ring hangs suspended by a single hair, from a lofty branch above the lady's head, but beyond her reach. In the distance on the right, a church, with another swain and shepherdess, who have just parted from the clergyman, and seem to smile with derision at the Phyllis and her Corydon. On the foreground there lies a play-bill, with the names "Susannah" and "Bertha" par- ticularly apparent. In the distance on the left there is a statue of Hymen, with his torch rever- sed, and another of a Priapus wrapt in a Scotch plaid. We cannot say much for the execution of this picture. The likenesses are indeed very exact, but there is a meretricious glare about the colouring that quite offends an eye of taste.

Portrait of Alderman C—x and his Wife.—The painter has chosen to represent these personages in the characters of Adam and Eve, in Paradise. The look of primitive innocence and simplicity which he has given the worthy Alderman becomes the character. He appears to be reading a play- book (for painters' offency don't mind incongrui- ties), while his frail help-mate is listening with much arch satisfaction to the glazing words of the serpent, that, with a head like that of Richard the Third, tempts her to taste the forbidden fruit. On the tree of knowledge the artist has suspended a volume of Shakespeare, and a picture of the Green-room of Drury-lane Theatre. Guildhall is seen in the distance, which is evidently an anachronism! This is a picture luxuriantly colour- ed, but hung in a bad light. It is much in the style of CYPRIANI.

Bell's Life in London.

INSANITY.—A few days ago, Peter Marion,

in a fit of insanity, produced by intemperance, drew his tongue out of his mouth, and with a knife, shortened it, by above an inch and half — being as much as he could draw over his teeth. We have known those who deserved to lose their tongues; but this is the first in- stance within our knowledge of a voluntary amputation of that mischievous yet valuable member.—*Tuscaloosa.*

DR. FRANKLIN.—"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to the doctor, "thou knows almost every thing: can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? My neighbours are often tapping it of nights." "Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the doctor, "let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I will engage that they will never trouble the small beer any more." This same great philosopher used to say, "that if parents would but give their sons early taste for the Madeira of learn- ing, they would hardly ever take to the detest- able small beer of vice."

OLD BAYLEY SESSIONS.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AND CONSPIRACY.

Lieut. F. J. Rigaud, C. G. Issett, Eliza- beth Meek, Eliza Baker, and J. Collins, attorney, were indicted for conspiring to procure, and procuring letters of administration from the Ecclesiastical Court, with intent to defraud Samuel Groom Balford, Esq. of Bradford, Wilts, formerly of Adam-street, Adelphi, London, of 200l. 15s. Navy Five per Cents. by representing the prisoner, Meek, to be of the name of Elizabeth Garner, and niece and next of kin of S. G. Balford, Esq. the said S. G. Balford being still alive, and not having any relation of the name of Garner. There were other counts, charging in intent to be, to defraud the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Governor and Company of the Bank of Eng- land, and lastly, with intent to defraud his Majesty. The prisoner, Rigaud, has been twice tried for forgery this Session, and ac- quitted; he was also twice arraigned for for- gery, and no evidence being offered, was ac- quitted on these charges. The other prison- ers, excepting Collins, have been also twice tried for forgery, and acquitted.

From these evidence it appeared that the female, Elizabeth Meek, represented herself as the next of kin of Mr. Balford, in whose name a sum of 7000l. was standing in the Bank of England. She stated that he died in South America, whereas he was now alive in England, and upon making no affidavit to these facts, the letters of administration were procured at Doctors' Commons, and the pow- ers of attorney were prepared for the transfer of part of the property. Rigaud and Collins were proved to have given directions for ob- taining the necessary documents, and with regard to Issett and Eliza Baker, it was only proved that they lived in the same house at Worthing with the other prisoners, and that they had endeavoured, on one occasion, to conceal a letter written by Rigaud respecting the affair in question.

At 20 minutes to two o'clock the Jury returned, after being absent three quarters of an hour. They delivered a verdict of "Not Guilty" for Eliza Baker and John Collins, but added, that Collins had acted indiscreetly. They then returned a verdict of "Guilty against Rigaud."

The Recorder then said, that Rigaud, for the term of three years, was committed to the House of Correction, and be there kept, that Issett be imprisoned there for one year, and kept to hard labour; and Collins be imprisoned there for one year.

John Torkington, a chester- Chancery-lane, and **Osgood Torkington** and partner, were charged with a quantity of law books and MSS. the property of John Baillie Moore, Esq. the same to be stolen. After the prisoners were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and the prisoners, the Recorder said, that the evidence of the main act rested on the testimony of a very bad boy, a colleague of the thieves, and he distinctly swore that he sold the paper at 1d. per lb. and the evi- dence of two persons, against whose charac- ters there was no imputation, went to prove that 3d. was the price paid; of course, if this was the fact, Sullivan must have cheated his confederates.—The Jury returned a ver- dict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoners were discharged.

All the trials at the above Sessions having been gone through, the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners convicted, and judgment of death was pronounced upon J. Jones and J. Gardner, for stealing goods from a dwelling-house; W. Davis, for bur- glary; T. Burleigh, for privately stealing; J. Cossio, T. Rhodes, J. Beecroft, and R. Elliott, for stealing goods from a dwelling- house; J. Thompson, for burglary; J. Bar-

rett, for Robbery on the King's Highway; and J. Thompson *alias* Williams, for bur- glary. Three males were sentenced to be transported for life, eight males and one fe- male for fourteen years, and fifty males and nine females for seven years. Fifty-four were ordered to be sent to the Houses of Correction, six to be imprisoned in Newgate, eight were fined one shilling, ten to be whip- ped in gaol and discharged, and seven had their judgments respited.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 27.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 27.

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE, AND PETITION OF THE LONDON MERCHANTS FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

On Thursday a meeting took place at the man- sion House, for the purpose of drawing up a Pe- tition to the Lords of the Treasury, to relieve the present mercantile distress by a loan of Exchequer Bills. This Petition was signed by some of the leading merchants of the city, and presented to Lord Liverpool. His Lordship, it appears, with- out giving a decisive negative, referred the mer- chants to the Bank of England; stating that the Bank, under their Charter, possessed a power to make loans upon a deposit of goods, and that the application ought more properly to be made to the Directors of that establishment than to his Majesty's Ministers.

It being understood that the Bank of England had declined making advances upon such descrip- tions of securities, as deposits of goods, invoices, dock warrants, &c. the petitioners have again been thrown back upon the Ministers, and Mr. Wilson, one of the city members, brought the subject of a loan of Exchequer Bills before the House of Com- mons on Thursday night.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that there were three reasons why Government refused the relief in question:—1. That the present dis- tresses were not brought on by political or external causes, as in the years 1793 and 1811, but were the result of over trading and speculation. 2. That the Government was not to be considered as the banker of the merchants and traders of the country, and pledge to relieve particular classes at the expense of the community; but was bound to deal equally by all. That the present distresses affected every class; and that if merchants and manufacturers were relieved in this way, why not bankers? And, indeed, why not every other de- scription of wholesale and retail traders involved in the same common difficulties? 3. That the precedent of affording the relief sought for would be most dangerous; it would disturb settled rules, and place Ministers in a situation of great embar- rassment and difficulty upon the occurrence of like disasters in future times.

These reasons did not satisfy Mr. Wilson, Mr. Baring, and others; and the former gentleman gave notice of a motion to inquire into the causes of the national distress on Tuesday next.

We have so often argued this topic in our pre- ceding papers, (being the first Journal which called the public mind to this mode of relief,) that we can now do little more than invite the par- ticular attention of Members of Parliament to the two main distinctions of the mercantile distress, and already stated, that where parties have become involved from the effect of their own imprudence, and where the results of their distress are confined to their own private interests, it is contrary to every principle of policy to afford them public relief. The precedent is not only mischievous, but its tendency is to weaken the ordinary sanctions of prudence, and to remove the proper burthen, or consequences of the indis- cretion of one man, upon the shoulders of another. But where a great extent of private cala- mity, (if not wholly exempt from imprudence,) has originated, in a still greater degree, from un- foreseen consequences; and where the effects of such distress extend themselves into great public interests; in such cases, it may be consistent with liberal policy to afford help, because, in assist- ing others, we are maintaining the sources of our own welfare, and producing great good at a little comparative cost.

The first distinction of the present condition of the merchants is, that Government is not whol- ly exempt from all concern in the causes of their distress. It is not our purpose to impute, or respect, any blame to the Ministers; but must be allowed to say, that the remote causes of the present distress have not been in a considerable degree, to the present time.

The second distinction of the public interest in the national distress is, that the system of our finan- ces as regarded the system of our currency cannot be denied, that this diminution of the first and main cause of the wide- spread distress, and the spirit of speculation. Persons, whose dividends were scarcely suffi- cient for support, and the larger and more numerous annuitants, were thereby led to think, that they did not receive an adequate considera- tion for their money, and that they might increase their several incomes by buying Spanish and Col- ombian bonds and dealing in the share market.

It is within our own knowledge, and we doubt not within the experience of many of our read- ers, that innumerable persons have been seduced into these speculations from this cause only, and that many of them have thereby been totally ruined.

The system of Free Trade, another Govern- ment measure, has led, in a very great degree, to the like consequences. It has afforded new means for speculation, and instituted, as it were, new lotteries for public wealth. It is not therefore true that Government is exempt from all concern in the causes of the present distress. Their mea- sures have unquestionably excited the general spirit of speculation and enterprise; and when we recollect the language of Mr. Robinson, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, we

are compelled to conclude that he participated in the general delusion of the times, and increased that ardour which he should have endeavoured to abate. We do not, therefore, approve the high tone with which this gentleman appears to receive the Petitions of the merchants. In our humble opinion, he himself has been as much de- ceived as any of the speculators in shares, mines, and country Banks, and, like them, has calculat- ed on a flow of prosperity which would never ebb, and expected too much from the new sys- tem of Free Trade.

The second feature in the present distress is, that it will unquestionably affect the public re- sources of the country. According to the most credible accounts, the present stock of almost every class of merchants so far exceeds the actual demand, that perhaps one half of almost every man's means must be sacrificed. The trading cap- ital of the kingdom must be diminished in the same proportion, and for a long interval, the com- merce of the country, and the receipts of the Ex- chequer, must fall off. It is very generally report- ed that the Stamp-office and Post-office have al- ready felt the effects of the diminished circulation of the country, and we have no doubt but that the Customs and Excise will suffer in a still greater proportion. As the Customs are the tolls taken upon all commodities which come into the kingdom, so the Excise is a kind of per centage tax upon all goods and articles, whether of neces- sity, luxury, elegance, and convenience, consumed by our population. Both, therefore, must ne- cessarily suffer under any general abridgement of the means of consuming and trading. In a word, the merchants appear to be in the same condition in which the agriculturists found themselves about four years ago. The market is suffering under a general glut of their produce, and it will take at least one year, and perhaps two, before they will be able to recover themselves.

We may all remember how warmly the agricul- tural interest was taken up and adopted by Par- liament, and how zealous an advocate the farmers and landlords found in Mr. Robinson. And Mr. Robinson, we think, is to be applauded on this account; but, remembering these circumstances, we cannot but think that the Petition of the mer- chants has been treated rather harshly.

As to Mr. Wilson's Committee, on Tuesday next, to inquire into the causes of national dis- tress, it appears to us to have an object rather than it can accomplish, and proposes to engage in a business which will not have a very speedy end. There is a well known story of the pre- sent Duke of Buckingham's maternal grandfa- ther, Earl Nugent, when he was a Member of the House of Commons; that when some Member brought in a Bill to compel the London watch- men to sleep in the daytime, he rose up and re- quested that a clause might be introduced to com- prehend himself; for, as he was troubled with the gout, he found it impossible to sleep one wink day or night. Now, we fear that this Committee of Mr. Wilson will be something of the same kind, and that every man in the country will think he has a good right to go before the Board and be heard. But if every tale of distress and difficulty is to be received, where will there be an end? One witness will have to tell that he cannot get his bills discounted; another, that his creditors will not take them though endorsed with the first names; another, that he cannot get time to pay his debts; another, that he cannot get work; and another, that he cannot sell it. We cannot say that we ourselves should wish to go before this Committee, but we should certainly think it hard to be excluded. In a word, it appears to us an endless and most vague inquiry, and one that can lead to no good result. Every one knows already as much as this Committee can tell them.

It now remains to be seen what course the Bank of England will pursue. We think something must be done, and that very speedily, or almost all the country banks will be ruined and we very much doubt whether any farther extensive failure in the country will not lead to consequences which may renew the panic in London. It is generally understood that the state of the Money Market, as it is called, is in London very critical, and that every thing depends upon the course adopt- ed by the Bank. But will the Directors venture to lend upon goods? We think not, for should they, in the event, have to sell those goods, will they not have to sell them at a market still more glutted than at present; the market is continuing their trade, and these goods are being added up to the mean-time? We see no objection to discounting, or in making advances upon bills, and granting a loan of Exchequer Bills.

Mrs. RADECLIFFE has been asserted, in one of the London journals, that this lady had for some time been under a "state of mental despondency," to be de- scribed, we think it necessary, on the autho- rity of Mr. Radcliffe, to deny the statement, which is merely the repetition of a rumour (often contradicted) about Mrs. Radcliffe's being haunted by her own horrors, in which foolish story Sir Walter Scott, among others, expresses his disbelief, in his essay on her genius prefixed to one of the volumes of "Ballantyne's Novelist." No person in fact, was less likely to lose the equipoise of mind by the operation of ideal terrors than Mrs. Radcliffe. Her works show that, how- ever overpowering the phantoms of her ima- gination might be to others, they were held by her in entire subjection, crouching, like slaves, to watch and obey the motion of her wand. The exercise of such a power as this, is not only different from the effect of it, but the two things are utterly incompatible; for if the magician were not free from the working of his own spells,—if he could not contemplate them calmly,—if they were his

(Continued in Supplement)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED. Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JULY 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

masters, and not he theirs, how could he raise, employ, and dismiss them at pleasure? Independently of this, the assertion of the Reviewer is contradicted by the tenor of Mrs. Radcliffe's life, which was characterized by the rare union of the literary gentlewoman and the active housewife. Instead of being in confinement in Derbyshire, as has been asserted, she was to be seen, every Sunday, at St. James's Church; almost every fine day in Hyde Park; sometimes at the theatres, and very frequently at the Opera. Nothing, indeed, approaching alienation of mind, temporary or otherwise, was ever observed in her except for a few hours on a day shortly preceding her death, 1823, when she was afflicted with that kind of delirium which is, in most cases, one of the symptoms of dangerous illness; but which, in her instance, did not last so long as it ordinarily does. It had, moreover, been immediately excited by her reading a newspaper the account of a murder, which, operating on a dying frame, might well agitate the exhausted faculties beyond bearing.

THE STATESMAN'S BEST TRICK.—Mr. Canning has done himself and his country honour by the straight-forward and candid manner in which he answered the state-paper of M. Zea Bermudez. It was well said by an eminent politician, that if a statesman wished to distance all his contemporaries, and leave them on a wrong scent astonished, he had nothing to do but to go straight-forward to his purpose, and take the fair, open road of truth. The others, he said, would infallibly beat about the cross-roads, expecting to meet him there:—he arrives at his end by the easiest and shortest path, and laughs at them all. This is what Mr. Canning did, when he answered the sophistications of M. Zea Bermudez by a plain statement. The servant of Ferdinand brought forward his lies and his bows as usual, thinking his brother minister would of course be as mendacious and polite. The other scatters his faculties by speaking the truth, and M. Zea is dismissed by his thankless master to another office. There are points on which we differ with Mr. Canning, as we agree with him in this; but every Englishman who has the character and intellectual progress of his country at heart, must be pleased that we have at length got a minister who has mind enough to afford to do handsome and superior things.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—It is difficult to take up a country-news-paper at some seasons of the year, without encountering a venerable personage under this title, whose business it is never to remember any thing. He has never seen the like of a drought or a harvest, and every flood is to him a novelty of the first water. He was in a particularly animated state of forgetfulness during the late heats. But his principal talent lies in the non-recollection of hail-storms, thunder and lightning, &c. The tragic is what stuns up his old blood, and gives him a sensation. "Well, of all the sights!" "Well, never in my born days did I see!" "Well, I don't believe within the memory of man!"—Thus he stands gaping and exclaiming; upon which somebody claps it down in the newspaper, and we are to believe that no such storm was ever heard of, because "the oldest inhabitant" in B. cannot remember any. The reason is obvious;—he has lost his memory. It is not the memory of the oldest inhabitant that settles the matter, but that of the most vigorous and in fullest possession of his faculties. But "God bless his middle-aged face," he is in a state of indifference. It is your old nerves that are the things for fear and astonishment. A clap of thunder, that should have affected our oldest inhabitant at thirty or forty no more than the cracking of a walnut, shall be to him, in his dilapidated state, as the ruin of the globe. Hear this, ye newspaper worthies, and amend your paragraph!

FRENCH ALMANACK.

January.—He who is born in this month will be laudious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife; rather melancholy, but very good tempered.

February.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

March.—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, but will die poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatterbox, something given to fighting, and in old age too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his advantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make—what, no doubt you all understand. The lady of this month will be

tall and stout with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but a great talker and withal a great liar.

May.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally bles in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of a small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of 21, and be a fool at forty five.

July.—The man will be fair; he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose but a fine bust. She will be of rather a sulky temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married; but the second husband will cause her to regret the first.

September.—He that is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent; but too easy with his wife, and who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round faced and fair haired, witty, discreet, affable, and loved by her friends.

October.—The man will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another and remain poor. The lady will be pretty, a little given to contradiction, a little coquettish, and sometimes a little too fond of wine, she will give the preference to eau de vie. She will have three husbands who will die of grief; she will best know why.

November.—The man born now will have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice, and a well proportioned body; she will be married twice, remain poor, but continue honest.—*New Eng. Galaxy, Feb. 8.*

THE CURRENCY.

When the pipes begin to play
Trotting light to the drum
Out claysmore, and down w' gun,
And to the rogues again!

TO THE EDITOR

OF THE EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEAR MR. JOURNALIST.—When I last wrote to you, I own it was with the feelings of one who discharges a painful duty, merely because he feels it to be one, and without much hope of his endeavour being useful. Swift says that Kingdoms may be subject to poverty and lowness of heart as well as individuals; that in such moments they become reckless of their own interests, and contract habits of submission, which encourage those who wish to take advantage of them to prefer the most unreasonable pretensions. It was when Esau came from the harvest, faint and at point to die, that Jacob proposed to him his exorbitant bargain of the mess of pottage. There is a deep and typical mystery under the scriptural transaction; but, taken as a simple fact, the selfish facility of the unenlightened heir rather aggravates the unfeeling selfishness of the artful brother, to whom he was made a dupe. The "whereason Apoplexy" of Scotland may be rather a case of repletion than exhaustion, but it has the same dispiriting effects.

Yet into whatsoever deep and passive slumber our native country may have been lulled from habits of peaceful acquiescence, the Government have now found a way to awaken her. The knife has gone to the very quick, and the comatose patient is roused to quick acute possession of his feelings and his intellect. The heather is on fire far and wide; and every man, woman, and child in the country is bound by the duty they owe to their native land, to spread the alarm and increase the blaze.

—Jam proximus ardet

Ucalegon—

The city of Edinburgh has uttered a voice becoming the ancient Queen of the North. The Law Bodies, and the Gentry of Mid-Lothian, have set the example of petitioning Government, and proclaiming their sense of the measure designed; it has been followed in other counties, and I trust to see it soon spread into the smallest burghs, into the most wild districts of Scotland. There are none which the impending misery will not reach—there are no Scotsmen so humble that they have not a share in a national insult, so lowly that they will not suffer from a national wrong—none that are uninterested in maintaining our rights both individually, and as a people—and none, I trust, that have not spirit to do so, by all legal and peaceable means.

I congratulate you, sir, on the awakened spirit of our representatives in the two Houses

of Parliament. Our true-hearted Duke of Athole, and Lord Lauderdale, whose acuteness and powers of thinking and reasoning may, without disparagement, be compared with those of any statesman now living, have set an example not to be forgotten; and we know that the slender proportion of aristocracy, which Scotland was left in possession of at the Union, entertain the same patriotic sentiments. We are equally assured of the faith of our representatives in the Lower House, and they on their part may believe they will not serve an ungrateful public—Scotland expects from them the exertions corresponding to their high trust—a trust of which they must render an account to their constituents, and that very shortly. Let every body of electors, from Dumfries to Dingwall, instruct its representative upon their own sentiments, and upon the conduct which they desire he should hold during this great national crisis; and let the Administration be aware, that if any of our Members should desert the public cause on this occasion, they are not like to have the benefit of his implicit homage in the next Parliament. Burns's address to them in jest, is language which may now be held to the Scottish representatives in serious earnest:—

Does any great man glunch and gloom,
Speak out and never fash your thumb;
Let post and pensions sink or soom
Wi' those wha grant them;

If honestly they cannot come,
Far better want them.

I have been told by some cautious friends, that the time for such remonstrances as I do most earnestly recommend to our Scottish representatives, would be now more unfavourable than formerly—so unfavourable, that they represent the case as desperate. Admitting all I had said in my first Epistle these dour men see no resource but in the most submissive acquiescence to the commands of those, in whose arbitrary will is now lodged the uncontrolled power to listen to reason, justice, may, compassion; or to prefer the exercise of their own pleasure to the dictates of them all. Your birth-right, say these Job's comforters, will be taken from you at all events, by superior numbers. Yield it up, therefore, with a good grace, and thank God if they give you a mess of pottage in return—it will be just so much gain. These desponding persons explain the state of total insignificance into which, they say, we have fallen, by a reference to the Irish Union, which has added ten hundred more Members to Parliament; so that the handful assigned to Scotland, (which never possessed a very influential power in the House, so far as numbers go,) must now altogether lose consideration, in opposition to the majority of a peremptory Minister, who, like the immortal Macdonald,

from the Western Isle.

With Kernes and Gallow-glasses is supplied.

It requires but little arithmetic to compute, that the fated number, forty-five, bears a less proportion to six hundred and thirteen than to five hundred and thirteen, the number of the House of Commons at the time of the Scottish Union. Yet, sir, I am not altogether discouraged with this comfortable prospect. I think I can see means of relief even arising out of the very difficulties of the case. Let us regard the matter some what more closely.

In the first place, I will consider what we can do by our present Scottish representation, our own proper force. Next, I will have a friendly word or two with those same auxiliaries of Ireland, whom, perhaps, the Sassenagh may find less implicit followers in the present case, than my chicken-hearted advisers apprehend. Lastly I will address myself to the English Members, and especially to such who, on great occasions, prefer the exercise of their own understanding to an absolute and obsequious deference to the dictates of an Administration, however much they may respect the statesmen of whom it is composed, or are disposed to acquiesce in the general principles on which they act.

Upon the first point I beg to remind you, that much greater effect is derived from the decided, conjoined, and simultaneous exertion of a comparatively small force, than from the efforts of a more numerous body, not bound together by the same strong ties of duty and necessity. Battles have been often gained, and political measures have been as frequently carried, by the determined urgency or no less determined resistance, of a comparatively insignificant number.

Nos numerus sumus, is a logical argument perfectly understood by an English Minister, and has had great weight in the scale. I will give a ludicrous instance of this. There was of old a certain Nobleman, who, by means of certain boroughs, sent certain members to Westminster, which members being there, were to hold the same opinions with the Noble Lord, and to vote in the House of Commons exactly to the same tune as his Lordship in the House of Peers. The Great Man, who was the animating soul of this Holy Alliance, had occasion to ask some favour of Government. It was probably something very unreasonable—at any rate, it was so disagreeable to the Minister, that, I am told, he would as soon have relished the proposal of giving silver for a

twenty-shilling note of the Bank of Scotland. The Minister made civil excuses—the Peer observed in reply—*We are seven votes.*—The Minister stopped, cleared his throat, changed his argument.—*We are seven votes,* was again the only answer.—The great man, usually flattered, became flatterer in his turn—he con-jured—he even threatened.—The Peer was as unassailable, in his numerical proposition, by entreaty or argument, as the sweet little rustic girl in a poem which it is almost a sin to parody—

Whatever the Minister could say,
The Noble Lord would have his way,
And said, *Nay we are seven.*

They parted on these terms. The Minister retired to rest, and dreamed that he saw the pertinacious Peer advancing to storm the cabinet, after having, like the great magician Kehama, broke himself up into seven subdivisions of equal strength, and by means of this extraordinary process of multiplication, advancing to his daring enterprise by seven avenues at once. The vision was too horrible—and a "private and confidential" note gave the necessary assurance to the Noble Lord, that the magical number Seven had as much weight in Saint Stephen's, as Dr. Slop assigns to it in the Catholic mysteries; so the seven planets continued to move regularly in their political orbit.

This is a strong proof, sir, of the *vis unita fortior*, and contains a good lesson for our Representatives upon the present occasion. It would be strange indeed, if they, to whom their country has given her confidence, should hesitate to save her from dishonour and deep distress, which may approach night to run [I will make my words good before I have done], when it is only necessary that they should be as determined and inflexible, where the safety of an ancient kingdom is concerned, as the selfish old borough-jer and his political friends showed themselves pertinacious, in pursuit of some wretched personal object of private advantage.

The Scottish Members of Parliament should therefore lose no time—not an instant—in uniting together in their national character of the Representatives of Scotland. If the scene were to be the British Coffee-House, the hour half past six o'clock P.M., and the preliminaries of business a few glasses of claret to national toasts, I should not have the worse opinion of the sense of the meeting: Their first resolution should be, to lay aside every party distinction which can interfere with the present grand object, of arresting a danger so evident, so general, so imminent. It may be at first an awkward thing for Whig and Tory to draw kindly together; for any of the natural Scottish spirit which is left among us has been sadly expended in feeding a controversy in which we must always play a subordinate part, and these party distinctions have become far too much a matter of habit to us on both sides to be easily laid aside. Indeed, we poor Scotsmen are so conscious that our civil wars are but paltry and obscure episodes in the great political quarrel, that we usually endeavoured to attract attention, and excite an idea of their importance, by the personal violence and noisy ferocity with which we have waged them. We, the Whigs and Tories of Scotland, have played in our domestic quarrels the respectable part of two bull-dogs, who think it necessary to go by the ears under the table, because their blue-sleeved beef-eating masters have turned up for a setto. The quadrupeds worry each other inveterately while not a soul notices them till the state of the bipeds is appeased or decided, and then the contending curs are kicked separate by their respective owners. We play among the great dramatic personae the part of *Mos on both sides*, who enter and scuffle in the back scene, and shout so that their cries at least may be heard, since no one will attend to anything which they say in articulate language. You may have been a bottle-holder of this kind, Mr. Journalist, to one or other of the great parties. I am sure I have, and I daresay may have sometimes made mischief, though I have oftener endeavoured to prevent it for, like the good Knight Jacques de Laine, "*De feu bouler ne voulois-je être consentant.*" Still, however limited my share may have been in these jars, I have lived to see the day when I must regret bitterly my having had the slightest accession to them, could I conceive the opinions of so obscure an individual may have added gall to the bitterness which has estranged Scotsmen from each other. Let these follies be ended; and do not let us, like our ancestors at Falkirk, fall to jealousies among ourselves, when heart and voice, and hand, should be united against the foreign enemy. I was about to erase the last word; but let it remain, with this explanation—that the purpose of this invasion of our right is acknowledged to be kind and friendly; but as measure is unauthorized by justice, conducted without regard to the faith of treaties, and contrary to our national privileges, we cannot but term the enterprise a hostile one. When Henry VIII. dispatched a powerful invading army to compel the Scots to give the hand of their young Queen Mary to his son Edward, and old Scottish noblemen shrewdly observed, "He might like the match well enough, but could not brook the mode of wooing." We equally are sensible of England's good will, we only do not relish the mode in which it is at present exhibited.

The Scottish Members having thus adopted a healing ordinance, reconciled their party quarrels, or laid them aside for the time, would by that very act decide the fate of their country, and when drinking to concord among Scotsmen of all political opinions,

In the cup an Union shall they throw.
Better than that which four successive kings
In Britain's crown have worn.

Thus united, sir, their task will be a very easy one. Let each, in his own style, and with the degree of talent, from plain common sense up to powerful eloquence, with which he chances to be gifted, state to administration the sentiments of his constituents and those of his own breast; let it be perfectly understood that the Representatives of Scotland speak in the name of their country, and are determined, one and all, to see the threatened and obnoxious measure departed, from, and till that time to enter into no public business.—I cannot help thinking that such a remonstrance, in a case of vital importance to Scotland, and of such trifling consequence to England, would be of itself perfectly sufficient. But if not, our Representatives must stand firm. I would advise that, to all such intimations as are usually circulated, bearing "That your presence is earnestly requested on such an evening, of the debate, as such or such a public measure is coming on," the concise answer should be returned, "We are free-and-forty;" and that no Scottish members do on such occasions attend—unless it be those who feel themselves conscientiously at liberty to vote against Government on the division. In this expecting too much from our countrymen, on whom we have devolved so absolutely the charge of our rights, the duty of stating our wrongs? We exclaim to them in the language of the eloquent Lord Belhaven—"Should not the memory of our noble predecessors' valour and constancy rouse up our drooping spirits? Are our noble predecessors' souls got so far into the English cabbage-stock and cauliflower, that we should show the least inclination that way? Are our eyes so blinded—Are our ears so deafened—Are our hearts so hardened—Are our tongues so faltered—Are our hands so fettered, that, in this our day—I say, my countrymen, in this our day, we should not mind the things that concern the well-being, nay, the very being, of our ancient kingdom, before the day be hid from our eyes?" If there is, among that chosen band, a mean-spirited Scotoman, who prefers the orders of the Minister to the unanimous voice of his country, imploring the protection of her children, let England keep him to herself. Such a man is deaf even to the voice of self-interest, as well as of patriotism. He cannot be a Scottish proprietor—he hazards his own rents; he cannot be a Scotchman employed in commerce—he undermines his own trade; he cannot be a professional person—he sacrifices the law of his country; he cannot be a Scottish man in spirit—he betrays the honour of Scotland. Let him go out from among us—he is not of us. Let him, I say, remain in England, and we wish his joy of such a denizen. Let him have his title and his pension—for the cur deserves his collar and his bone. But do not let him come back to Scotland, where his presence will be as unwelcome to us, as our reception may be ungratifying to him.

It is needless to say that what Scotland demands from her representatives in the House of Commons, she expects with equal confidence and ardour, from the small, but honourable portion of the Upper House, who draw their honour from her ancient domains. Their ancestors have led her armies, concluded her treaties, managed her government, served her with hand and heart, sword and by such honourable merit with their country, have obtained the titles and distinctions which they have transmitted to the present race, by whom, we are well assured, they will be maintained with untarnished honour. A Scottish Lord will dare all save what is dishonourable—and whom among them could we suspect of deserting the Parent of his Honours at the very moment when she is calling upon him for his filial aid? Sir, I pledge myself, ere I am done, to give such a picture of the impending distress of this country, that a Scotsman, and especially a Scottish nobleman, would need to take opium and mandragora, should he hope to slumber after having been accessory to bringing it on. If the voice of the public in streets and highways did not cry shame on his degeneracy, even inanimate objects would find a voice of reprobation. The stones of his ancient castle would speak; and the portraits of his ancestors would frown and look black upon him, as he wandered in his empty halls, now deprived of the resort of the rich, and the homage of the vassal. But I have no fear of this. A little indifference—a little indifference—may have spread itself among our young men of rank; it is the prevailing fashion and fault of the day. But the trumpet of war has always chased away such lethargic humours; and the cry of their common country, that invocation which Scotland now sends forth from one end of the land to the other, is a summons yet more imperious, and will be, I am confident, as promptly obeyed.

It may be said, that the measures which I venture to recommend to our Scottish representatives, of tacking, as it were, their petition of Rights to every other measure, and making it, so far as they can, a *sine qua non* to their accommodation with Government, may be the means of interrupting the general business of the nation.

To this objection I reply, First, that I only recommend such a line of conduct as an *ultima remedium* after every other and milder mode of seeking redress shall have been resorted to, and exhausted without effect. Secondly, in case of need it cannot be denied, that the plan proposed is a parliamentary remedy, and consists with the conduct of patriots upon former occasions, when they conceived that the magnitude of the object in view warranted

their making the most vigorous efforts to obtain it. Thirdly, it will not be difficult to demonstrate, that, whatever prejudice may be suffered from a temporary delay of other business, it will be incalculably less than the evil, which will infallibly ensue upon the obnoxious measure being adopted; an evil, the effect of which cannot be confined to Scotland alone, (for no component part of the empire can have sufferings, which do not extend to the others,) but on England and Ireland also. When a limb of the human body is disjoined or broken, the whole frame must feel the effect of it.

But to return to the opinion of my cautious friends, who were of opinion that the proportional numbers of the Scottish members being so small, compared to those of England and Ireland, no good issue could be hoped from their exertions, however united, however zealous. I reply, that their country is entitled to expect from them resistance in her behalf, not only while a spark of hope remains, but when that last spark is extinguished. There is no room for compromise or surrender. Our statesmen of to-day must be our soldiers in ages past.

They must fight till their hand to the broadsword is glued,
They must fight against fortune with heart un-
subdued.

If they do so, not only will they play the part of true men and worthy patriots, but they will procure that sort of weight with their constituents, which will enable them to be useful, and with the blessing of God effectual mediators, in what, I fear, is likely to prove a very distracted time and country.

But besides this, I can tell my timorous friends, as Hotspur does his cautious correspondent, "out of this nettle danger we pluck the flower safety." I do not think the Imperial Parliament, consisting, as it now does, of deputies from every kingdom of the Union, is so likely to take a hasty and partial view of any appeal from Scotland, as it might have been when we had to plead our cause before the Parliament of Great Britain only. I trust we should in no case have been treated unjustly or harshly, and I will presently state my reasons for thinking that we should not. But, arguing the question on the illiberal and almost calumnious idea, that if not confuted in argument, we were in danger to be borne down by force of numbers, I should derive hope, not fear, from the introduction of the third Kingdom into the discussion.

Between Scotland and England, Mr. Journalist, there have been, as you are aware, ancient causes of quarrel, lulled to sleep during the last fifty years, until of late, when a variety of small aggressions, followed by the present seven-leagued stride, show that perhaps they have not been so fully forgotten by our neighbours, as we thought in our simplicity, and that the English Ministers may not be indisposed to take the opportunity of our torpidity to twitch out our fang-teeth, however necessary for eating our victuals, in case we should be inclined to make a different use of them. Or, the line of conduct of which we complain, may be compared to a well-known operation resorted to for taming the ferocity of such male animals as are intended for domestication, and to be employed in patient drudgery. The animal becomes sleek, and in so far is benefited; but had his previous consent, I wonder what the poor Scot would have said?

Patrick, my warm-hearted and how should you like this ceremony to travel your way? You have your own subjects of complaint, and your own subjects of complaint, willing to lose the power of expatriation with energy? You have only to Ministry on this debate—you have to show in what light reverence you hold the articles of an Union not a century old, and then you will reflect at leisure upon the consequences. In such a case, when comes, (and come be sure it will have signed your own sentence. You have given the fatal precedent to England, the annihilation of a solemn treaty, and the representatives of Scotland vindictive for retaliating upon you the injury which you aided England in inflicting upon us. Whereas—step this way, Pat—and see there is nobody listening—why should not you and we have a friendly understanding, and assist each other, as the weaker parties, against any aggressions, which may be made upon either of us, "for uniformity's sake?"—Your fathers are called by our Scottish Kings, "Their ancient friends of the Eriskerie of Eirland," and for my part I have little doubt that Malachi, who wore the collar of gold, must have been an ancestor of my own. Now, what say you to a league offensive, against all such measures as shall go to the suppression of any just right belonging to either country, in virtue of the Articles of Union respectively?—You are a scholar, Pat—

"*Tua res agitur proxima cum paries ardet.*"

Between ourselves, Patrick, John Bull is, not unnaturally, desirous of having rather more than his own share in managing the great national coach-and-six. He will drive four-in-hand; and though he has hitherto allowed you a position of your own, yet if you set an example of aiding the gross infringement of the Scottish Union—if you aid England, in her destroying for mere humour, I beg pardon,

for mere "uniformity's sake,"—every little mark of independence which is left us—if you countenance the obvious desire which exhibits itself to break down all peculiar privileges due to the separate nations of the Union, to engross the whole management in Boards, which, sitting in London, and begirt by Englishmen, are to dispense the patronage, and direct the improvements, of Ireland and Scotland, you will accelerate your own then anticipated degradation. What is our cause to-day will be yours the instant you have got a little tranquillity—are caught napping—and are in condition to have the aforesaid ceremony practised upon you without danger—I mean danger to the operator, for peril to the creature itself is of no consequence. I see you grasp your shillelagh at the very thought! Enough; we understand each other: Let us be friends, Patrick aids Saunders to-day; Saunders pays Patrick back to-morrow, or I will thistle, burn my St. Andrew's cross, and disclaim my country.

But what do I talk of to-day or to-morrow? The cause of Ireland is tried along with that of Scotland. She stands, at this very moment, at the bar beside her sister, and the prohibitory decree passed against the system of currency, which has spread universal fertility through Scotland, is extended to Ireland at the very moment when she proposed to have recourse to it, as well suited to the improvement of her rich soil, and the extension of means of cultivation where cultivation is so greatly wanted, and would be so productive in the return. I am certain that I am correct in saying, that, in the course of last summer, there were several Banking Companies on the point of being established in different parts of Ireland, and Scotsmen of experience, capable of understanding such establishments, and managing on the plan observed in Scotland, were eagerly sought for, and invited over to act as superintendents. Whether the system which had been so eminently successful in Scotland was quite as well qualified for the meridian of Ireland, it would be great presumption in me to decide. But it is very likely that success would ensue, provided too much were not expected at once, and that the requisite discretion were used in bounding the issue of notes and the grants of credit. More or less probable, it was at least an experiment which Ireland had apparently a perfect right to make, an experiment by which she might reasonably hope to profit; and if she was willing to make it at her risk, I can conceive nothing more unjust than preventing her from doing so—excepting always the still greater iniquity of interdicting in Scotland a system, the advantage of which has been proved by a century's duration, during all which period it has been attended with advantage, but in the last fifty years with the most brilliant success.

Ireland is therefore called upon to interfere on this occasion, not merely by the chance of standing at some no very distant period in the very predicament in which Scotland is now placed, but from the stake which she herself has in the question at issue. She cannot but remember that Rome subjected the free states around her much less by the force which was actually her own, than by the use which she made of those whom she had rendered her tools under the name of auxiliaries. The Batavians were employed in the conquest of Britain; the flower of the Britons were carried off from their native land, that they might help to subjugate Germany. But such a policy, were it entered into, is not likely to deceive nations in the long age, when statesmen are judged of as by the measure with which they mete to others less capable of resistance, as by that they use in dealing towards one upon whom it may not be immediately convenient to the same unjust terms.

And may read her future fate in that of and, as in a mirror. Does she still continue to entertain any wish of imitating the Scottish system? The measure of interdicting about passed against her renders it impossible. She still expects to be occasionally consulted in management of her own affairs? She may side for ever that flattering hope, unless she common cause with her sister of Scotland, where every human being in the nation is protesting and imploring that dearest privilege free country.—Finally, let us have a word of explanation with England herself.

Let me first let me say, that although the urgency of the case requires that it should be decided in every possible form which its advocates can devise—although I press upon Scotland the necessity of being importunate, steady, and unanimous—although I show to Ireland the deep interest which she also must feel in the question at issue, yet it is to England herself, and to her representatives in Parliament, that, taking upon me, however unworthy, to speak for my country, when the task is perhaps an obnoxious one, I make my most immediate, and I trust not an ineffectual appeal.

The motto of my epistle may sound a little warlike; but, in using it, I have only employed the summons which my countrymen have been best accustomed to obey. Saunders, if it please your honours, has been so long unused to stand erect in your honours' presence, that, if I would have him behave like a man, I must (like Sir Lucius O'Trigger backing Bob Acres) slap him on the shoulder, and throw a word in every now and then about his honour. But it is not a hostile signal towards you. The drums beat to arms, and the trumpets sound *Herans*, as well when the soldiers are called out under arms for a peaceful as for a military purpose. And which is more to the purpose, the last time the celebrated fiery cross was circulated in the Highlands, (it was in the country of the Grants,) the clansmen were called forth not to fight an enemy, but to stop the progress of a dreadful conflagration which had been kindled in the woods. To my country-

men I speak in the language of many recollections, certain they are not likely to be excited beyond the bounds of temperate constitutional remonstrance, but desirous, by every effort in my power, to awaken them to a sense of their national danger.

England—were it mine to prescribe the forms my native country ought to address nearly in the words of her own Mason, mangled, I fear, in my recollection.—

"Sister, to thee no ruder spell
Will Scotland use than those that dwell
In soft Persuasion's voice, and tie
Twined with the links of Harmony."

Let us, therefore, my countrymen, make a proper and liberal allowance for the motives of the Ministers and their friends on this occasion. We ought not to be surprised that English statesmen, and Englishmen in general, are not altogether aware of the extent of the Scottish privileges, or that they do not remember, with the same accuracy as ourselves, that we have a system of laws peculiar to us, secured by treaties. These peculiarities have not, by any question lately agitated, been placed under their view and recollection. As one race grows up, and another dies away, recollections which are cherished by the weaker party in a national treaty, are naturally forgotten by the stronger, and viewed, perhaps, as men look upon an old boundary stone half-sunk in earth, half-overgrown with moss, and attracting no necessary attention until it is appealed to as a proof of property. Such antiquated barriers are not calculated immediately to arrest the progress of statesmen, intent upon some favourite object, any more than, when existing on the desolate mountain in their physical shape, such a bound-mark as I have described, always checks the eagerness of a stranger upon the moors, in keen and close pursuit of his game. But explain to the ardent young sportsman that he trespasses upon the manor of another—convince the statesman that he cannot advance his favourite object without infringing upon national right, and, according to my ideas of English honour and good faith the one will withdraw his foot within the boundary of private property, with as much haste as if he trod on burning marle—the other will curb his views of public good, and restrain even those within the limits which are prescribed by public faith. They will not, in either case, forget the precept so often reiterated in Scripture, fenced there with a solemn anathema, and received as matter of public jurisprudence by the law of every civilized country—"Remove not the old land-mark, and enter not into the fields of the fatherless." The high and manly sense of justice by which the English nation has been honourably distinguished through the world, will not, I am certain, debase itself by aggression towards men who are not indeed incapable of defending themselves, but against a people who, fearless of inequality, and regardless of threats, are yet willing to submit even to wrong, rather than hazard the fatal consequences to be incurred in obstinate defence, *vis a facti*, of these our just rights. We make the sense of English justice and honour our judges; and surely it would be hard to place us in a situation where our own sense of general mischief like to ensue to the empire, may be the only check upon the sentiments which brave men feel when called on to defend their national honour. There would be as little gallantry in such an aggression, as in striking a prisoner on parole.

It is to explain more particularly to the English nation, the real and deep reason which Scotland has to combat the present purpose of Ministers, that I have chiefly undertaken this Second Epistle.

I have stated in my former letter, that the system respecting the currency, which is now about to be abrogated, has been practised in Scotland for about one hundred and thirty years, with the greatest advantage to the country and inhabitants. I have also shown from the Treaty of Union, that it cannot be altered, unless the preliminary is consented to the conviction of Parliament, that it is for the evident advantage of Scotland. I have therefore, my fair Court, because of time must in Scotland, I have not thought it necessary to say more of it.

But protesting that I have no objection to go a step farther, I have myself a burden of proof, which I must be justly imposed on me, I am willing to explain in a general and popular manner the particular nature of the paper currency in Scotland, and especially the guards and protections by which it is secured against such evil consequences as have resulted in England from a system the same in name, but operating very differently in practice.

The people of Scotland are by no means, as a hasty view of their system of currency might infer, liable to be imposed upon, and suffer, through the rash and crude speculations of any man, or association of men, who, without adequate capital and experience, might choose to enter into a Banking concern, and issue their own notes.

The Banking Companies of Scotland, who take on themselves the issuing of notes, are, no doubt, independent of each other so far as they severally contract with the public; but a certain course of correspondence and mutual understanding is indispensable among themselves, and in that respect the whole Banks and Banking Companies in Scotland may be said to form a republic, the watchful superintendence of the whole profession being extended to the strength or weakness of the general system at each particular point; or, in other words, to the management of each individual company.

(To be Continued.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JULY 1826.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The administration of Home affairs has been of late years almost as popular in this country as that of the Foreign department. But at present the wisdom of the system upon which Government has been acting in many important matters of a domestic nature, begins to be widely and most seriously questioned. While the Ministry have the opposition party in Parliament with them as to these points, and a powerful proportion of the high Tory interest, and of the high Tory press against them; others again take a third view of the matter. According to these, Government and the Legislature have equally pledged themselves to a particular system: that system is a new one: it is now on trial, and will certainly not be abandoned until time and opportunity for a fair and full trial of it have been given; in their opinion such time and such opportunity have not as yet been afforded. We doubt if many practical men belong to this last party, but shall take an early opportunity of more fully stating the results to which our own observation has led us.

In the meantime the recent convulsion among the bankers, and its present effects upon the merchants and traders, and so downwards, forms a specific subject which must engage the immediate attention of Parliament.

Men equal in talent and intelligence, and who have apparently enjoyed equal means of observation, profess openly opinions the most various—nay the most opposite in regard to the origin of these distresses. As to their extent, all candid persons are agreed. The sudden declaration of hostilities with any power or powers—the stoppage of the Bank itself—the landing of a new Bonaparte in Sussex—nay the actual investment of the metropolis, by a besieging army—could scarcely, we verily believe, have produced greater consternation than we witnessed a few weeks ago in the City of London: and this terror has since been diffused throughout every corner of England. The mental misery undergone here has been very great: and the real tangible suffering and privation among the lower classes, in many districts, have been frightfully so.

And yet what was the situation of affairs immediately before this? No political movement had occurred: vast commercial activity prevailed: our labouring classes, agricultural and manufacturing, were employed: our shipping was carrying profitable freights: an abundant harvest had removed not only the cause, but the pretext of complaint, from among our farmers: and from end to end, and from side to side, all seemed happy.

It is of no use, it is of no use, say they, to go into any details of the subject. They indeed make a matter. According to them, the country was at the height of its population, wealth, and intelligence before the Reformation. Popery; and all our commercial difficulties now arise from the existence of a large National Debt.—Bankers, and a paper currency—none of which evils they say, existed in the happy era.

And what are the remedies? Hark! circulation but gold and silver: have no more what ever: they all but speak out the same vice—wipe out the National Debt—in words—Revolutionize England.

Neither is it necessary to spend many words upon a very different set of persons who content themselves with saying, that the present has been a mere panic. They assure us that a London banking-house stopped a great establishment of the same kind in Yorkshire when, if they had waited a little (some say but a single post) there could have been no pretence for doing so; that this stoppage led to a general run on all the country bankers; and that this run, occasioning all the country bankers to flock to London for supplies, led to all the consequences we have witnessed. But this sort of reasoning will never do—their syllogism has no major. Is it not obvious, granting the truth of all they say, that there must be something radically wrong in the system under which such events can follow from such causes? Who can possibly tell whether the London banking-house in question acted ill or well? Who knows the history of their connection with the Yorkshire house? But it is to be conceived for a moment that the whole peace and security of the commercial world ought to be at the mercy of any one banker—who may, any one day, or even hour of his life, choose to transact his business under the influence of folly, of cowardice or of spleen?

In our opinion the chief blame of this misery must be divided between the Government and the Bank of England.

It was without question, the duty of Government to relieve the public burdens, by reducing the interest of the National Debt whenever this was practicable: but this duty was not to be considered absolutely. If by pushing an object in itself excellent, too far, or attempting it prematurely, greater interests were to be sacrificed, the general welfare of the State called on its Government to pause.

It is obvious that a great change in the value

of money never can take place without entailing serious consequences of some kind. Of what nature these may be it is difficult to foretell—but it is certain that come they will. Hence the necessity of making any such change as gradually as possible: and it may well be questioned whether Government sufficiently attended to this, when after other measures tending to a rapid decline in the value of money, they went so far as to reduce the interest on their Exchequer bills so low as three halfpence per diem, or two pounds five shillings and seven pence per annum.

The practical evil which immediately followed from this last step was, the general impression it established, that money was remarkably plentiful, and that there was no doubt of its remaining so. Hence incautious and inconsiderate speculation: hence persons, not in their general line of conduct venturesome, were tempted to proceed with less circumspection in their commercial undertakings of all kinds. This was the era of the Joint Stock Company mania.*

But was not, unhappily—was not—and we say it with real pain—that mania fostered and encouraged by the conduct of another great Joint-stock Company, the Bank of England? Now for the first time the Bank of England was seen to depart from all the legitimate principles of banking, by publicly offering to lend money on stock and on land. The money-market being so amply supplied, that the private bankers and money-lenders know not how to obtain even a moderate rate of interest for their money, the Bank was seen running a race with them to find borrowers. Was this prudent? Was it decorous? Did it befit a grave chartered company, possessing vast and exclusive privileges—and bound by that possession to look in some degree to the public interest, as well as to the mere question of dividend on Bank stock—to betray all the eagerness and impatience of private traders? The cup being full, was it for them to make it run over?

The did the Bank, following in, and co-operating with the steps of Government, so far as in it lay, tend to the fixing of that most dangerous impression in men's minds, that "money was always to be had for the asking for;" and hence the ordinary and necessary spirit of commercial confidence was seen transformed into utter recklessness and daring.

The country bankers now received notice from the London banking houses with which they were connected, that the latter could no longer afford to allow any interest on the balances in their hands. Need we ask, what the effect of such an intimation was likely to be on a class of persons, who—taking them as they were—have never been remarkable for the conduct of their

When they first, even per-
merce, we

When having

As it is—all lawyers could tell, if they pleased, what an unheard of extent the tenures of property of all kinds are at this moment changing. We have no belief that we have, up to this hour, beheld the last of this private misery; we can all see the breaking down of the dyke, but it is a difficult matter to trace the inundation into every little field that it lays bare.

The Government are, we doubt not, fully sensible of their error, and will immediately take some decisive steps to prevent the possibility of scenes such as these arising in future out of the errors of any person or persons.

A general impression seems to prevail, that one of the measures to be submitted to Parliament, with the view of correcting the present unsound state of the provincial circulation, will be to negotiate with the Bank for the surrender

* We by no means wish to be understood as joining in the senseless clamour raised against the Joint Stock Company undertakings of that period. Some of them were wise and laudable, and will turn out highly advantageous to the nation. Some, however, were conducted on the large proportion which were fraudulent and absolute knaveries—bore to these, is now undenia-

of so much of its Charter as will allow of the creation of proper banks; that is to say, banks unlimited as to either number of proprietors, or extent of capital, all over the country distant fifty or sixty miles from London; thus leaving the metropolis and the surrounding district to the Bank.

It is, again, maintained by many, that the Government mean only to demand security from all private bankers, according to a plan long ago proposed by Lord Bexley, and discussed in Parliament.

A measure prospectively entertained both by Government and Parliament, may probably (it is further said) be carried into execution much earlier than had been intended,—in consequence of the lessons which late occurrences have taught. We allude to the absolute prohibition of any paper currency, under notes for 5*l*. We earnestly hope that this is as it has been represented to us. The use of paper-money was originally introduced for the convenience of those who have to transact mercantile affairs on a large scale, or at a distance; and should never have been adopted so as to bring it into contact with the daily petty dealings of the working classes; whose share in the present distresses is, we must say, the part of the whole subject to be contemplated with the greatest sorrow, since assuredly they are the only sufferers, who have had no hand in the creation of the system under the effects of which they are now languishing. The prospect of a considerably increased supply of bullion from Spanish America is an important consideration in the present circumstances of the case.

It seems by no means unlikely that the subject of the Usury Laws will be taken up again, in immediate connection with the late distress of the moneyed interest. Henceforth, people may fight as they please about the principle on which all such laws are founded; but who can defend ours, (as effecting any good purpose,) after seeing Exchequer Bills, the best of all possible securities, sold publicly at enormous loss, simply because the holders of these had it not in their power to borrow money, a few weeks or days before, at 7 or 8 per cent.

The free trade system in general is as yet, we are told, only in the course of its trial. When any particular class of persons complain of its operation, as affecting them, the answer is, that it is easy to lay one's finger on the partial evil but not so to trace the far greater counterbalancing good that is diffused around it. Nor shall we say any thing to all this for the present, except that we devoutly wish practical statesmen would preserve, in all which they do, a proper jealousy of those whose only vocation it is to talk, and who, in too many instances suffer actual human misery to escape their notice, under the shelter of well-sounding generalities;—no unnatural consequences of a one-eyed philosophy which seeing in man nothing but a machine, and assuming in the face of all history and observations that it is the duty of man to do always what is best and best for his own interest, appears entirely inapplicable to the real world, wherein individuals and nations are still influenced by their prejudices, at least as much as by absolute reason.—*The Representative*

THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.
New Monthly Magazine.

It is singular that the Author of this gentleman well acquainted with Russia, and who has minutely studied her politics, brought the manuscript to Mr. Colburn on the 15th instant, and very particularly begged that it might be inserted in the present Number of the New Monthly Magazine. He said "political reasons" prompted this desire; and he now tells us, that, whether the Tsar fell by the hands of assassins, or not, a storm has long been gathering against the "too good Alexander," the causes of which he proposes to treat of in his second sketch.]

Under the reign of Alexander, Russia has apparently reached the zenith of her glory, and seems to have acquired such a vast and unnatural magnitude as to be incapable of remaining much longer undivided—i.e. as a single empire. According to the experience of ages, such an extensive realm, comprising so many tribes and nations, must fall by its own weight. Indeed it is probable, that the overthrow of the Russian empire is at no great distance. Under such impressions, we have been induced to compose a few sketches of the life and reign of the Emperor Alexander, in which we trust our readers may find amusement and instruction.

Alexander, when an infant, needed not the appendages of royalty, which often lend charm where they are deficient, to render him interesting. Nature had formed him in a beautiful mould, and his features were expressive of beauty, gentleness, and innocence. He was reared with the greatest tenderness by Madame Giesler, (a Scotch lady, married to a German,) who acted as his wet-nurse; and his infant days were eagerly watched by numerous attendants, and especially by his Imperial Mother the present Dowager-Empress. When a very little boy, he was sometimes dressed in

uniform, and was the object of general regard.

As soon as Alexander could walk, an Englishman, Mr. Parland, was appointed his *Diadka*, a term which may be translated *Ram- after*, but which has by some been interpreted by the expression *Man-Nurse*. This gentleman is now living at Petersburg, after having experienced the Imperial bounty in many ways, and is placed not only in comfortable, but in affluent circumstances.

At the age of fifteen, Alexander was a very imposing youth, and had become a universal favourite among all classes of society. He was early placed under the guardianship of Count Solitkof, an enlightened man, who was well fitted for the duties of that high and important station; and the future sovereign, no doubt, benefited much by his sage counsels and his exemplary conduct. That the Emperor was highly pleased with his guardian, was proved by the veneration in which he held the Count during life, and by his condescension in following his corpse to the grave in the year 1816, on foot and bare-headed, along with the other chief mourners.

These facts, as well as many others which need not be mentioned, show that gratitude was so stranger to the breast of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Under able tutors, appointed with the consent of Count Solitkof, the then Grand Duke was taught Russian, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and also a little English; besides the principles of the Greek religion, geography, history, political economy, military tactics, the duties of a sovereign, and some of the sciences. He was reared at the Russian court, under great awe of, and subordination to, his talented grandmother, Catherine II.; under much filial respect for his tender and careful mother; and in absolute dread of his father, the late Emperor Paul.

In the days of youthful and impetuous passion, in the midst of a voluptuous court, surrounded by almost all the beauty and fashion of Russia, unawed by examples of chastity and private virtue in the highest individuals of the realm, seduced by the temptations and facilities of gratification—it is not to be wondered that the young and blooming Alexander should have had numerous love intrigues at an early period of his life. On the contrary, it may seem surprising that the young prince, placed in the midst of so much evil example, so much depravity, and so great a deficiency of moral principle, should have wandered so little as he did from the path of virtue.

The above circumstances being taken into view, it might naturally enough be supposed, that early marriage was recommended to the heir presumptive of the Russian crown; and accordingly, he was married when 16 years of age, Oct. 9th, 1793, to the Princess Louisa of Baden-Durlach, two years younger than himself, and still the reigning Empress. The princess, on becoming of the Greek religion, assumed the name Elizabeth Alexievna. The marriage was a political scheme of Catherine and, though the young bride was handsome, beautiful, and interesting, there was a coolness in her manner, which all accorded with the youth of Alexander's passion, and which rendered her not exactly the object of his choice. By her Majesty, the Autocrat had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Since their death, to the regret of the imperial couple, and of the Russian nation, "God has given" no additional offspring.

At his marriage, Alexander was a tall, handsome, and imposing youth: while his noble forehead and expressive eyes bespoke intelligence, patience, and determination, he was the very picture of rosy health and good-nature. His appearance and deportment were the more remarkable, because they were constantly contrasted with those of his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, whose short face, pug-nose, knitted eye-brows, and sunk eyes, render him the very representation of impatience, fury, and severity. As his deeds have proved, he has not belied his natural features. He has, indeed, proved himself the true heir to his father's likeness, passions, folly, and illiberality, without a great share of his redeeming virtues—goodness of heart, and paroxysms of remorse, which led the father to make compensation for insults and injuries.

With great truth, and, at the same time, with much felicity of language, Dr. Clarke has depicted the extraordinary whims of Paul, whims which rendered it evident to all, that this monarch was herrying, with rapid strides, to the end of his mortal career. His caprice and his bounty gained him some friends; but the same caprice, joined to his severity and his unsteadiness, raised him up deadly foes. This was a natural event; for, in his reign, the highest and most favoured individual in the realm might be roused from his midnight slumber, and be hurried

* A *Diadka* is attached to the son of almost every rich nobleman. His duty consists in accompanying the young nobleman every where: in making him occupy himself with the preparatory lessons, in keeping all his clothes and books, &c., and in putting him to bed at night, and rousing him in the morning, at regular hours. Indeed the *Diadka* seldom quits his ward; but he has nothing to do with his education.

off to his country estate, or even to Siberia, without any other explanation, than that the measure was by order of the Emperor, and that the Emperor must be obeyed. Even the relations and the friends of the banished durst not show much anxiety, or make particular inquiries, in case they should meet with the same fate. Ministers, senators, princes, counts, and officers of all ranks, with terror beheld the insecurity of their persons, of their families, of their property, and of their country, under such horrid misrule. Even the bountiful acts of the Emperor's lucid intervals were held as the strongest proofs of his incapacity for the government of a great nation; he severely punished those dearest to his bosom, and then he made amends by handsome presents, and the most conciliatory conduct.

Agreeably to a revelation made to him in a dream, or in a vision, Paul had built the palace of St. Michael; an immense quadrangular pile at the bottom of the summer gardens, moated round, and fortified with bastions of granite; and there, as in a fortified castle, and secure from danger, the Emperor, with his family, took up his residence. His Majesty, however, seems to have had some presentiment of his approaching fate; and had even ordered a secret staircase to be constructed, which led from his own chambers to the terrace; but, in the hour of danger, he was unable to take advantage of this exit. Late on the evening of the 11th, or early on the morning of the 12th of March, 1801, Paul was assailed by a band of conspirators; & after unavailing threats, succeeded by entreaties, & promises, and a noble resistance, his Majesty was strangled by means of a sash, one end of which was held by Zubof, while a young Hanoverian drew the other, till their victim expired. As if they had been attending a banquet, the assassins retired from the palace without the least molestation, and returned to their respective homes. Medical aid was called, in the hope of restoring suspended animation, but Paul had paid the debt of nature, and a few days afterwards his body was embalmed by Sir James Wyllie, one of the lucky individuals whose fortune was made by his imperial master's whims.*

Whether Alexander was aware of the intended murder of his father, or whether he knew of the time fixed for its perpetration, admits of discussion; but it is certain, that, at an early hour of the morning of the 12th of March, his friends and his counsellors rallied round him; that the death of Paul, and the accession of Alexander, were announced to the capital at seven o'clock; and that, by eight, the principal nobility had paid their homage to the Grand Duke, under his new character, in the chapel of the Winter Palace. The great officers of state being assembled there, Alexander was solemnly declared Emperor of all the Russias.

As soon as Alexander had ascended the imperial throne, like the wily Catharine, his first care was to gain the fidelity of the soldiers. Almost at the dawn of day, mounted on a charger, he presented himself to the best part of the troops stationed at Petersburg, who were already assembled in the grand place in front of the Winter Palace. His Majesty naturally bestowed the highest encomiums upon them, and, in his turn, was delighted with their noisy testimonials of satisfaction, and their *ouzas*. Such conduct might appear strange to those who are aware of the fact, that Paul, notwithstanding all his severity and caprice, was loved by the army, and that the soldiers could that mad monarch then, or father, the individuals who formed the confederacy for the murder of Paul, had also taken measures to gain over the guards, and other regiments stationed in the residence, to the cause of Alexander, by a report, of their own fabrication, of the disease and the death of their late ruler and commander.

How often do such scenes occur in the capital of the Tsars! In the evening, the whole machine of the government of an immense realm is moving under the direction of one prince: before the cock crows on the morrow, the empire is governed by another. This also happened when Peter III. was deposed, and Catharine II. assumed the reins of government. Such facts speak powerfully, and show that princes, as well as peasants, live in a world of contingencies.

While august and solemn affairs occupied the new Emperor, his imperial mother was suffering the utmost anguish, and had oftener than once assumed the appearance of death, in long continued faintings. Notwithstanding Paul's open infidelity, the Empress had steadily maintained her affection and her endearing deportment towards her imperial consort. That she was sincere, has been proved by the fact, that up to this hour, she holds sacred the memory of her spouse—recollects him with the tenderest love—and detests even the name of his assassins. As one of the correspondents of his Magazine has remarked, No. 60, p. 527, even twenty-four years after the perpetration of the murder, Count Panin was always obliged to leave Moscow on the arrival of the Dowager-Empress in that capital.

It almost seems an anomaly in history, that the murderers of Peter III. became the avowed favourites or the protégés of Catharine II.: and it is scarcely less remarkable, that

the mercy of Alexander was extended to the assassins of his father. Zubof, the chief conspirator, and the most active of the murderous band, was ordered not to approach the imperial residence, and Count Panin, the former governor of that city, was transferred to Riga: the other conspirators were treated as if no blame attached to their characters. It is difficult to penetrate the secret of courts; the real motives of their attendants are seldom revealed to the world. It is, therefore, impossible to conceive why Alexander withheld that vengeance which justice seemed to demand, from the heads of his father's assassins. It has been attributed, by one of his panegyrists, to a forlorn and melancholy conviction that the murderers had been prompted to commit the bloody deed solely by a regard to the salvation of the empire. Such a conviction might have induced the young monarch to diminish the weight of that punishment which piety and justice called on him to inflict, but can scarcely account for his total forbearance.

To us there seems no difficulty, in solving the cause of Paul's murder, of Alexander's tranquil ascent to the throne, and of the Tsar's gentle treatment of the assassins of his father. Are not such actions frequently committed in every despotic country? Are they not, therefore, the fruit of despotism? We should answer in the affirmative; and we think the matter may be placed in a clear light by attending to the effects of absolute governments, but especially in Russia. A late writer on this empire says:—"In a despotic country, some general characteristics, modified by circumstances, may be looked for among the nobles, who are the slaves of the despot; among the peasantry, who are the vassals of the lords of the creation, and who sometimes take law into their own hands, and assassinate their masters; and even in the sovereign,—for despotism is not absolute, but merely relative,—who, in his turn, is the slave of the *grandees*, and, but for the military force, might even become the slave of the peasantry." Again, says he, "I have been informed of *grandees* having suffered such indignities from his imperial Majesty as the nobles of the autocratic government alone would endure; and also of the Emperor of all the Russias, having been necessitated to bear insults from the nobles, of a nature which could only be offered to a despot: thus illustrating the action and reaction of despotism."

In another work, the same author asks, "Upon what a prickly and painful bed must despot repose when even the mild, the good, and the generous Alexander has not only to study the humour of his courtiers, his ministers, his generals, his admirals, and even of his nobles, but, besides, (as I have been assured) in order to please them, to act contrary to the dictates of his own heart! Who would envy the life of such a sovereign, with all its gorgeous Eastern splendour, and all its apparently gigantic powers? The shades of Peter III. and of Paul, must sometimes disturb the midnight slumber of all the successors to the throne of Russia."

That Colossus of genius and talent, Napoleon—who has been reckoned a Colossus of tyrants, and who only wanted the power to become a universal despot—was well aware of the reciprocal shackles of despotism; shackles which equally bind in their iron grasp the prince and the peasant. The ex-emperor happily remarked, that "despotism is not absolute, but relative;" and that a man cannot, with impunity, absorb all power within himself. In proof of this doctrine, he says, if a Sultan strike off the heads of his subjects, according to the whim of the moment, he incurs the risk of losing his own head, by the same sort of caprice: and he confesses, that when he was in Egypt, a conqueror, an absolute ruler and master, dictating laws to the people by mere orders of the day, he could not have presumed to have searched the houses; and that it would have been out of his power to have prevented the inhabitants from speaking freely in their coffee-houses, where liberty and independence prevailed even in a greater degree than at Paris.

Having made these quotations, we shall now endeavour to make a practical use of them. Disgusted, oppressed, and rendered miserable by the shocking misrule, the excessive caprice, and the extreme severity of Paul, the nobles entered into a conspiracy, and determined to rid themselves and their country of a tyrant: and they calmly effected their purpose. They next offered the crown to the Grand Duke, Alexander, and the true heir to it; and they probably threw out an insinuation, that if he did not accept of their offer, another branch of the imperial family would be raised to the throne, or even a new dynasty commenced. Under such circumstances, no choice may be said to have been left for Alexander: he accepted the crown from the murderers of his father, who, at that period, were among the most influential men at Petersburg, and in Russia; and who might as easily have hurled him from his elevation as raise him to it. Therefore, the Emperor, by necessity and policy, could not act otherwise than with moderation toward the assassins of Paul, not only on becoming Autocrat, but even after he had consolidated his power. A despot is fearful of offending his powerful nobles, unless they have made themselves obnoxious to some individuals of still greater power, who would rejoice at their ruin. Thus, Paul's murder was the result of despotism, and Alexander's clemency emanated from the same cause.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, the Grand Duke ascended the throne of his ancestors, having previously been the favourite of his father's subjects. His mild deportment, his suavity of manners, his amiable disposition, and his goodness of heart, had gained him the love and the respects of all classes of the population of the empire. His first measures, proclamations, and imperial orders, tended to confirm the good opi-

nion and the confidence of the people. He sincerely promised to tread in the steps of Catharine II.; and his first acts of kindness were experienced by the Petersburgers, whose lives had become quite miserable under the whimsical reign of Paul. Alexander gave orders that every one should be allowed to dress according to his own taste. He exonerated the inhabitants from the trouble and degrading duty of alighting from their carriages on the approach of the imperial family, and doing homage as they passed, even in the coldest and most disagreeable weather. He dismissed the court advocate, who had become an object of universal detestation: and, besides, he made numerous changes and new regulations, all tending to the comfort, pleasure, and advantage of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The goodness of his heart, the activity of his mind, the excellence of his principles, and his anxious wish for the improvement of his subjects and of his country, also enabled him at once to perceive the necessity of great changes and improvements throughout the empire.

Consistently with his character, Paul had laboured hard to destroy all Catharine's laws, measures, and plans; even every edifice that commemorated her reign was demolished, or transformed: and so determined was this monarch to show his enmity and his revenge toward his imperial mother, that, had it been possible, the very soil on which she once had trod would have been consigned to oblivion. Alexander, on the contrary, assisted by the first counsellors of the empire, saw the wisdom of overturning all his father's plans, and of regaining the path of his illustrious grandmother, the great Catharine.

The mere enumeration of the most important of his early acts after being firmly seated on the throne of the Russians and the Romanoffs, will demonstrate how anxious Alexander was for the welfare of his nation. The abolition of the *Secret Inquisition*, which had become the scourge of the country; the restoration of the senate to its former dignity and authority; the regulation and better organization of the offices and duties of the ministry; improvements in the administration of justice throughout the tribunals; regulations for the better advancement of public instruction; the institution of new schools, academies, and universities; and the better regulation of old ones; changes in the system of police, and the system of the post-office; the encouragement of agriculture, architecture, fisheries, mines, and commerce; the restoration of the old division of the empire; the desire of having the real genealogy of families properly recorded in the books of heraldry; improvements in the army and in the navy; the organization of militia; the release from the bonds of slavery of the peasants of Esthonia and Livonia; the encouragement of arts and sciences; the plans for increasing the finances; the diminution of the expenses of the court; the steady adherence to the religion of his predecessors; the formation of some new canals, and the improvement of many old ones; the fitting out, at his own expense, of the first Russian expedition that circumnavigated the globe, under the distinguished Krusenstern; may be reckoned among the early acts of Alexander's reign.

The coronation of the Tsar, in the ancient capital, was signalized by the release of the state prisoners; the recall of several exiles from Siberia; the pardon of criminals; promotions in the army, the navy, the civil service, and among the clerical orders; new advantageous regulations for the city of Moscow; and the better definition and confirmation of the titles of some of the noble families of that capital.

Among the public acts of Alexander's reign may be mentioned, the treaty of amity and concert between Russia and Great Britain; the treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden; the open rupture and war with France; the alliance with Prussia against France, which terminated in the inglorious treaty of Tilsit; war with Turkey; the rupture between Russia and Great Britain; war with Sweden; the junction of Great Britain and Russia against Napoleon; the invasion of Russia by Napoleon; and the capture of Moscow in 1812; the warm engagements between the French and the Russian armies; the expulsion of the enemies of Russia from her territories; the march of the autocratic troops to France; the final resignation of Bonaparte; the acquirement of enormous political influence by Russia; the rebuilding of Moscow; the extension of arts and sciences; the increase of moral and religious knowledge, and general improvement; the wide institution of bible societies, &c. &c. That His Majesty Alexander was the originator, and is the grand pillar, of the *Holy Alliance*, is known to all Europe. Had that confederacy of sovereigns performed the promised duty of "becoming the guardians of the welfare of Europe," it would have received general approbation. But it has become the very Demon of illiberality and oppression; it has defeated itself, and will sink into merited oblivion.

Having said thus much of the early life, and of some of the public acts of Alexander's reign, we shall now notice his love affairs.

The unfortunate attachment of the Tsar to Madame N——— soon after his marriage, gave rise to the most serious differences between this monarch and his interesting consort. Madame N——— bore the Autocrat several children: one of them, a female, lately died, when about to be married. Being the Emperor's very picture, she naturally attracted the notice of the people as she traversed the streets or the promenades of Petersburg. Her death overwhelmed the Emperor in distress.

Madame N——— was spouse of *Le Grand Veneur*, who either winked at his lady's infidelity, or was obliged to wink at it: for, in the north, notwithstanding all the advance towards refinement, despotism, in some instances, maintains its ground, and acts as it wills, contrary to law, justice, humanity, and religion.

The lady just alluded to had a handsome establishment allowed her by his imperial Majesty, and, besides an excellent town-house near the residence, she had also a country-house in one of the islands formed by the branches of the Neva, and not far distant from the Emperor's summer palace. There she, and her illegitimate

offspring, generally spent the fine season of the year.

The Empress had often, in vain, remonstrated with the Emperor respecting his connexion with Madame N———; and she had frequently threatened to abandon her throne, and to retire to her relations in Germany. But the Dowager-Empress, who really loved and pitied her imperial daughter-in-law, partly by caresses and intreaties, partly by prudential measures and partly by her disapproval of Alexander's conduct, and her severe remonstrances to her imperial son, succeeded in delaying her designs. Yet, however sincere might be his vows of amendment at the moment, the Autocrat of all the Russias, like other mortals, found that the chains of love are not easily ruptured; and, after a short absence and repentance, he returned to sin again. Such was the Emperor's conduct, for many years, towards Madame N———; and, as mentioned, the fruit of the intercourse was a young family.

The Emperor also showed a decided predilection to some other females, and among the rest, to the wives of two merchants, whom the author of this sketch has seen to receive marked attention at the grand annual masquerade, held on the 1st January to which all grades of the Petersburgers are freely admitted, provided they be in proper dresses.

From the open manifestation of his passion for few females, and from his amorous constitution, it was inferred, that Alexander had many secret intrigues besides with the beauties of the court, of the theatres, and of the metropolis; and there is strong reason to presume that the inference was just.

In consequence of such conduct, it was very reasonable for the Empress to be highly discontented. In the years 1814–15, she was in Germany, and it was reported that she had refused to return to Russia, unless the Emperor would bind himself under a solemn oath, that he would banish Madame N——— from the Russian empire: and even after a deed to that effect was obtained, it required the persuasions and the cunning of the Dowager-Empress to get her imperial Majesty in motion for the northern metropolis.

Madame N——— was accordingly necessitated to leave Russia with her children. She went to France, and at present she resides in Paris.

Since that event, it is stated that the Emperor Alexander had shown his regret at the frolics of his youth, by repentance, and the kindest conduct to his imperial consort, with whom he passed much time in his evenings.*

Before concluding, we cannot avoid alluding to an event which well illustrates the "freaks" of public as well as private caprice and fancy.

Having joined Great Britain in the maintenance of a necessary and successful war against France, and having assisted to hurl the greatest hero, and the greatest tyrant of history from his throne, the monarch of the North, and the King of Prussia, landed upon the shores of England, amidst the splendour of Majesty, the shouts of triumph, and the varied magnificence of royal and civic feasts. In the language of the day, Alexander was the decided favourite of the British public. The sovereign was handsome; his physiognomy most prepossessing—his temper amiable—his demeanour was dignified without pride, and condescending without meanness; indeed, his accomplishments were the theme of tongues; and his virtues were sounded throughout these islands: he was almost perfection, nay, for a short time, he was nearly a *Demi-God*. Then all the monarch's affairs of honour were forgotten,—his mistress and her offspring were never remembered—his neglected and melancholy, but virtuous consort, cast into the shade; in a word, all the failings of the Autocrat were concealed, and his virtues were set forth in their fullest splendour.†

The reception Alexander met with in London from all ranks of the people, and from all denominations of Christians, was a most flattering and must have been a great gratification to him. In his younger years, he had been the favourite of the inhabitants of the north, and the great part of our countrymen, and the Holy Alliance has been more keenly exposed than ever.

—In the Bristol market, a hand upon a joint of veal, lately sold for 10s. 6d., this veal is not quite so good as the other. Put on your glove, madam, and dealer, "and you will think differently." It may be needless to remark, that the veal was ordered home without another word of objection. Sterne tells us of a beggar in Paris, whom he observed to accost none but elderly females, and invariably with success. He resolved to get at his secret, and found that it consisted in paying them a compliment on their beauty. A fair exchange, and the humanest of barter! Ladies ought to think themselves handsome as long as they can; and if they are generous, they stand the best chance of remaining so. We will not swear, that from long tenderness of intercourse and the habit of success, the beggar did not believe in his flatteries.

* Travels in Russia, vol. ii. page 424.

† It is said that a high person thought Alexander paid too much attention to dress; and hence bestowed upon him the appellation of the SCYTHIAN DANBY.

* See Russian Travelling Sketches, No. 60, p. 519, of this Magazine.

* Vide Lyall's Character of the Russians, pp. 23, 60.

† Lyall's Travels in Russia, vol. i. p. 96.

‡ Memoir of de Sautte Helena, vol. iv. part vii. p. 129.